The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 465. SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED ... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED ... 1 6 0 } DUBLIN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Great Success of
Mr. JOHN DREW, the celebrated Irish Comedian, who has created great sensation in all the principal American Theatres, and has just arrived from Australia, where he has been successful beyond all precedent.
On SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1860,
The Performances will commence with (by desire) the Comedy, in three acts, entitled
THE WONDER A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.
Don Felix - - Mr Walter Montgomery.
Colonel Briton - - Mr Walter Baynham.
Donna Violante - - Miss Sarah Thorne.
Flora - - Miss Burkinshaw.
After which an adaptation from Samuel Lover's celebrated work, in two acts, entitled
HANDY ANDY.
Handy Andy (with the song of "Norah Creina") Mr John Drew.
Squire O'Grady - Mr Byng.
Dick Dawson - Mr L Munro.
Mad Nance - Mrs Stephenson.
Stage Manager, Mr. Granby.—Musical Director, Mr. Levey.
Doors Open at a quarter to Seven, to Commence at a quarter-past Seven.
Private Boxes, £1 5s., £1 10s., and £2; Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
MADAME CLARA NOVELLO'S FAREWELL.
Mr. HARRIS respectfully announces
THREE GRAND CONCERTS,
on Friday Evening, November 9th, 1860, Saturday Morning, Nov. 10th, Saturday Evening, November 10th.
on which occasions the distinguished Vocalist, Madame Clara Novello, will have the honour to appear, and take her final leave of her Dublin friends, assisted by the popular and eminently successful London Glee and Madrigal Union (under the direction of Mr. Land), and comprising the following members:—Miss Eyles, Mr. Baxter, Mr. W. Cummins, Mr. Land, and Mr. Lawler. Solo Pianoforte, Mdlle. Anna Molique. Solo Violin, Herr Molique. Conductor, Mr. Land.
Admission—Reserved Seats, 5s 6d; Gallery, 2s 6d; Promenade, 1s 6d.
Tickets to be had of Messrs. Bussell, Westmoreland-street; Pigott, Grafton-street; Moses, Westmoreland-street; Shade, Westmoreland-street; Bray, Westmoreland-street; Scates, College-green; Wiseheart, Sackville-street; Wiseheart, Suffolk street; and Gunn, Westland-row.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
The Members are informed that the first Grand Concert for the season will take place on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 7th of NOVEMBER.
ARTISTES:
Madame Clara Novello,
The London Glee and Madrigal Union.
Miss Eyles, Mr. W. H. Cumming.
Mr. Baxter, Mr. Lawler,
and Mr. Land.
Pianoforte—Mdlle. Anna Molique.
Violin—Herr Molique.
Tickets will be issued This Day, from Four to Half-past Five o'clock.
(By order),
HENRY BUSSELL, Secretary.
P.S.—A Ballot will take place previous to the Concert, and Members having friends to propose are requested to furnish the Secretary with the necessary information.

ANTIENT CONCERTS.
MADAME CLARA NOVELLO'S FAREWELL VISIT TO IRELAND.
The Society's First Grand Concert for the ensuing season will take place on THURSDAY Evening, the 8th November, on which occasion Madame NOVELLO will appear in an ORATORIO for the last time.
MUSIC
Part First—Selections from the "MESSIAH."
Part Second—Selections from the "CREATION."
There will be a BALLOT for the admission of new Members and Associates on Thursday, 1st Nov. Names to be sent to the Assistant-Secretary, Committee Rooms, Great Brunswick-street.

ROTUNDO.
THIS AFTERNOON (SATURDAY), OCT. 27TH, 1860.
Positively the last Day Entertainment by
PROFESSOR G. W. STONE.
Wonderful and Amusing Experiments in Electro Biology and Phrenological Examinations, commencing at Three o'clock precisely. Doors open at 2½ o'clock. Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s; Junior members of families half-price.
P.S.—Class for instructions in Animal Magnetism will meet at the ROTUNDO, this Evening, at Eight o'clock.

ROTUNDO,
(Entrance under the Clock.)
ELECTRO-BIOLOGY AND PHRENOLOGY.
PROFESSOR STONE
Begs to announce that in consequence of the great success which has attended his experiments in
ELECTRO-BIOLOGY,
and the unabated interest manifested by crowded and highly respectable audiences during the past three weeks, his Entertainment will be continued every Evening next week, and upon each occasion a great variety of truly
WONDERFUL AND AMUSING EXPERIMENTS
will be performed upon persons in a perfectly wakeful state.
Admission—First Seats, 2s; Second Seats, 1s.
Doors open at half past Seven, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets may be obtained during the day, of Mr. M'Kay, Rotundo, and at the door.
P.S.—Phrenological Examinations may be obtained daily at No 8, Upper Sackville-street, between the hours of Twelve Noon and Five p.m. Terms—Verbal Examinations, 3s. 6d.; fully Written Charts, 12s. 6d.

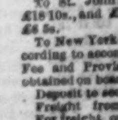
MR. BELL'S LITERARY EVENINGS, IN THE ROTUNDO. ☞ Entrance from Cavendish-row.
LAST EVENING OF THE PRESENT COURSE.
On MONDAY EVENING, October 29th, at Eight o'clock, Mr. BELL will deliver a Condensation of Sir Walter Scott's Poem of "MARMION; a Tale of Flodden Field."
After which Thackeray's Popular Sketch, "A LITTLE DINNER AT TIMMINS'S;"
And the Trial Scene from Charles Dickens's Pickwick Papers, BARDELL *versus* PICKWICK (Breach of Promise of Marriage).
Admission—One Shilling. Back Seats, 6d. Junior Branches of Families and Schools, Half-price.

MR. GASKIN'S SELECT SINGING CLASSES.
WINTER SEASON.
Vocal Music, its Theory and Practice—"Sight Singing," Part Singing.
Mr. Gaskin is now forming his new series of Elementary Classes (Ladies and Gentlemen).
PROGRAMME.
Mondays, Ten to Twelve o'clock, Private Instruction (Ladies).
Do. Twelve to Four o'clock, Preparatory (Ladies in Class).
Do. Eight to Nine o'clock, do (Gentlemen).
Tuesdays, Two to Three o'clock, Elementary (Ladies).
Do. Eight to Nine o'clock, do (Gentlemen).
Wednesdays, Two to Four o'clock, Kingstown (Ladies).
Thursdays, Two to Four o'clock, Advanced and Upper Singing Class (Ladies).
Do. Eight to Ten o'clock, the Wilhelm Choral Society (Ladies and Gentlemen), for the Practice of Secular and Sacred Part Music.
Fridays, Two to Three o'clock, Elementary (Ladies).
Do. Eight to Nine o'clock (Gentlemen).
Saturdays, Ten to Six, Preparatory and Elementary Classes (Ladies).
☞ Intending Members of any of the above Classes will please forward their names and address to Mr. Gaskin's Academy of Vocal Music, 40, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET. *** Mr. Gaskin's new Work on the Early History, Theory, and Practice of Vocal Music and Sight Singing will be ready for the opening of his Classes.

TRINITY COLLEGE.
MODERN LANGUAGES.
The Professors of Modern Languages are now forming their classes. Gentlemen not connected with the College are admissible, and will find them advantageous in preparing for Competitive Examinations.
Application to be made to Signor MARANI, No. 5, Trinity College, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Twelve to Five o'clock, College time.
October 25th, 1860.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
ESTABLISHED A.D 1849.
LIBRARY AND READING-ROOMS,
103, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET,
(Near Sackville-street.)
TRUSTEES:
E. Fetherston H., Alexander Parker, Wm. Bewley, Esqrs.
The following are the characteristics of this Association:—
It is Christian | It is Benevolent
It is Catholic | It is Missionary.
A very common mistake prevails respecting the object which the Association has in view. Some suppose that it was formed merely as a Club for the mutual comfort and benefit of its Members, and that no advantage can be derived from the Institution by any save those who are thus closely united to it; and, further, that its operations are exclusively spiritual. It is what they suppose, and much more. The objects of the Associations are, to build up its Members in the faith of the Gospel—to instruct them in the knowledge of the Scriptures—to comfort them in trouble—to counsel them in perplexity—to supply to the Young Man something of the care and sympathy of absent relatives and friends. To attain these ends, they meet frequently for mutual study of the Word of God and for Prayer. Cases of individual trouble or temptation meet with special and kindly attention.
But in addition to this the Members make Young Men generally the objects of their solicitude—being Young themselves they know the trials and difficulties which beset their fellows, and with brotherly kindness try to win them to participate in the privileges and blessings of the Association. The Bible Classes and Prayer-Meetings are open to all, and Reading-rooms to any one introduced by a Member.
W. J. STOKES, Sec.
PROGRAMME OF PUBLIC LECTURES.
THE TWELFTH COURSE OF LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN
Will be Delivered (D.V.) at the
METROPOLITAN HALL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET,
on the following evenings:—
Thursday, Nov. 1st.—Opening Service Sermon, by the Rev. R. W. FORREST, Cork.
November 22nd—"The World's Debt to Christianity."—Rev. W. URWICK, D.D.
November 29th—"Abraham and Lot: a Contrast."—Rev. C. M. FLEURY, D.D.
December 6th—"Elements of Character."—Rev. WALLACE M'MULLEN, Abbey-street.
December 13th—"Madagascar and the Gospel."—Rev. O. T. DOBBIN, LL.D., Balliver, Kells.
December 20th—"Godliness True Refinement."—Rev. F. F. TRENCH.
1861, January 10th—"Delusive Hopes Contrasted with God's Promises."—Rev. J. J. BLACK, Ormond-quay.
January 17th—"The Life of Solomon."—Right Hon. JOSEPH NAPIER.
January 24th—"Wycliff and the Early English Reformers."—Rev. JOHN HALL, Mary's-abbey.
January 31st— ——— Rev. J. B. LOWE, Liverpool.
February 7th—"Faith and Feeling."—J. H. POWER, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.
☞ The Meetings of the Association for the study of the Holy Scriptures are held every Sunday afternoon, at Five o'clock, and every Friday Evening, at Eight o'clock, in the Reading-rooms, 103, Middle Abbey-street, and at the Township schoolhouse, Rathmines, every Monday Evening, at Eight o'clock, to which Young Men are affectionately invited.

THE CITY OF DUBLIN STEAM-PACKET COMPANY'S Vessels Sail from
KINGSTOWN TO HOLYHEAD,
With her Majesty's Mails, at 7 a.m. and 7-30 p.m.
KINGSTOWN to LIVERPOOL—Every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at Seven o'clock p.m.
DUBLIN to LIVERPOOL, with Cargo and Passengers, Daily (Sundays excepted), about two hours before high water.
DUBLIN to BELFAST, every MONDAY, returning every WEDNESDAY.
15, EDEN-QUAY, and NORTH WALL, DUBLIN.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships
PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT,
For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F. FROM GALWAY—"Prince Albert," for New York, October 23rd. "Leinster," for Boston, November 20th.
THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:
To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £18 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£8 8s.
To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £16 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£8 8s.; including Stewards' Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £2.
Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.
For freight or full particulars, apply to
THOMAS FAYLE & CO.,
8, Eden-quay, Dublin.

PRAYER MEETING—DORSET INSTITUTION.
A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock.
The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

THE TUESDAY NOON PRAYER MEETING
METROPOLITAN HALL.
The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on TUESDAY Next, at Twelve o'clock. Also in the Evening at Eight o'clock—to which all classes are invited.
The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.
OPENING OF THE SESSION, 60-61.
The Winter Session will commence on MONDAY, the 29th inst. The Introductory Lecture will be delivered by Dr. JACOB, at One o'clock.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD LINE.
One of the Express Vessels of this Company will sail from the New Pier, Kingstown, daily (Sundays excepted), at 8-45 A.M.
In connexion with these Vessels, an Express Train will leave the Westland-row Station at 8-30 A.M.
(By order) J. O. BINGER.
Chester, 1st October, 1860.

Sermons.

SPECIAL SERVICES—ST. AUDOEN'S CHURCH, CORN-MARKET (Near High-street).
The Ven. ARCHDEACON GREGG, D.D., will preach (D.V.), the last Sermon of the series, in the above-named Church on Tuesday Evening Next, service commencing at 8 o'clock.

OPEN AIR SERVICES, ROTUNDO GARDENS.
"The harvest is past, the summer is ended, and we are not saved."—Jeremiah viii. 20.
ON SUNDAY NEXT, at 4 o'clock (God willing) the Open Air Services will be held as usual, in the Rotundo Gardens. Ministers of several denominations have kindly promised to assist.
N.B.—Owing to the shortness of the days, those important union meetings will close for this year on next Sabbath, October 28, 1860.

THE RE-OPENING OF
THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, DONNYBROOK,
is appointed for
TO-MORROW (Sunday), the 28th inst.
Divine Service will commence at Twelve o'clock.
HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN
Will Preach the Sermon.
The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered.
The Evening Service will be at Seven o'clock.
At both Services a Collection will be made towards defraying the expenses incurred in the completion of the Church.
If any desirous of contributing be unable to attend, their contributions will be thankfully received by the Clergymen of the Parish; or either of the Churchwardens—Wm. Forde, Esq., Vergemount, Clonskeagh, and Alex. Sanson, Esq., Merrion.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.
INCORPORATED 1701.
MEETINGS will be held in behalf of the above important Society, in the following places:—
Irishtown Schoolhouse, on Monday, the 29th instant, at half-past seven o'clock p.m.
St. Anne's Schoolhouse, on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at half-past seven o'clock p.m.
At Wicklow Schoolhouse, on Wednesday, the 31st instant, at 12 o'clock.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Labuan has kindly promised to attend and address the meetings.
A Collection will be made in aid of the Society's funds.
The total number of Missionaries maintained in whole or in part by the Society is 478. The number of Divinity students, Catechists, Schoolmasters, and others maintained by the Society is above 700.
Contributions from such as cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. the Preacher, or by the Rev. H. V. WHITE, Sub-Treasurer to the Society, at the Office, 37, Dawson-street.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE JEWS.
ON TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), OCTOBER, 28, 1860, a SERMON for the objects of the above Society will be Preached (D.V.) in STILLORGAN CHURCH, by the Rev. MAURICE NELIGAN, A.M., Secretary of the Society, Assistant Chaplain of Molyneux Asylum.
Divine Service will commence at the usual hour.
After the Sermon a Collection will be made in aid of the Funds of the Society.

SATURDAY EVENING PRAYER MEETING.
The usual Public PRAYER MEETING will be held, God willing, This Evening (SATURDAY), at Eight o'clock p.m., in the School-room adjoining the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
The Rev. Edward Hafte will (D.V.) preach on TO-MORROW (Sunday), Oct. 28th, at 12 o'clock Noon, and the Rev. Wallace M'Mullen, at 7 o'clock Evening; after the Evening Service, a special Prayer Meeting will be held.

"PITY THE ORPHAN."
Your presence is earnestly requested at the
METROPOLITAN HALL,
ON TO-MORROW (sunday), the 28th of OCTOBER, 1860 at the Three o'clock Afternoon Service, when the Rev. R. W. FORREST, of Cork, will preach (God Willing), and a Collection will be made in aid of the General Orphan Home, for the care of Orphans of all Classes and Denominations, intern and extern.
It is conducted simply on Christian principles, as broad as the Gospel, and as wide as the Kingdom of Heaven. Its chief object is to Christianise and save the children, who are eligible for admission from any part of the United Kingdom. At present there is a Clergyman's Orphan in the Home, and a boy who had been *kidnapped*, both of whom are most promising children, and deserving of every encouragement, sympathy, and patronage.
Ministers of the Gospel are requested to announce this Sermon in their respective pulpits on Sunday next, and to solicit contributions in aid of the Institution, as it has claims on Christian sympathy in general, and is designed to become a
NATIONAL HOME FOR ORPHANS.
VICE-PATRONESSES.

Countess of Annesley	Dow Countess of Dunraven
Countess of Carrick	Dow Countess of Bandon
Countess of Darnley	Lady Henry Moore
Dowager Lady Dunally	Lady Bateson.

Donations will be thankfully received by any of the
GUARDIANS:

Lady Maria Forester	Rev William Urwick, DD
Hon Mrs Scott	Rev J J Black
Mrs Philip Hill	Rev G M'Millen
Mrs Smith (Drumcree)	Captain Ball
Mrs Busteed	J O Bonsall, Esq
Rev James Aickin	George Foley, Esq
Rev John Prior	P J Majoribanks, Esq
Rev Thomas Scott	Colonel Boyes
Rev J Denham Smith	John Busteed, Esq

By the Hon Mrs SCOTT, Honorary Secretary and Guardian, Barmeen, Rathmines; at the Royal Bank, Foster-place, Dublin; at the London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, London; and by Mr. EAGAR, Registrar, at 16, Sackville-street, Dublin.

UNION, LOVE, PEACE.
THE PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE.
METROPOLITAN HALL.
SPECIAL SERVICES.
TO-MORROW (Sunday), 3 o'clock Afternoon, Sermon by the Rev. R. W. FORREST, of Cork.
* MONDAY NEXT, 8 o'clock p.m., Prayer and Praise, by different Clergymen.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 8 o'clock p.m., Sermon by the Rev. R. W. FORREST.
Admission Free to the Clergy and People of all Religious Denominations. Hymn Books at the door.
THE SAVIOUR'S PROMISE.
"Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there AM I (JESUS) in the midst of them."—Matt. xviii. 20.
* NOTE.—On this evening, and at the same hour, Prayer might also be made in every household throughout the United Kingdom; and thus a NATIONAL PRAYER MEETING may be held by myriads of people, on every Monday, before the Throne of the Eternal, to offer through Jesus the sacrifice of prayer and praise.

Education.

COLLEGIATE AND GENERAL SCHOOL, 6, HUME-STREET, ST. STEPHEN'S-GREEN.
Mr. WM. HEAZLE, M A T C D, Ex-Classical Sizar, Classical First Honorman, Prizeman in English Composition. First Scholar, 1851.
Mr. WM. MORTIMER, M A T C D, Ex-Science Sizar, Science First Honorman, Lloyd Exhibitioner, Bishop Law's Prizeman, First Senior Moderator, and First Gold Medallist in Mathematics and Physics, 1854.
} PRINCIPALS.
This Establishment has just completed the fourth year from its opening, and during that limited period the following distinctions have been obtained by the pupils:—
Three Classical Sizarships, TCD.
Five high places at Entrance, TCD.
Sixteen Classical Honors, TCD.
Twelve Science Honors, TCD.
Two First Honors in Logics, TCD.
Six Prizes in Modern Languages, TCD.
Four Catechetical Premiums, TCD.
Four Engineering Prizes, QC Galway.
One Science Scholarship, QC Galway.
One Science Exhibition, QC Cork.
Two Admissions R Military Academy, Sandhurst.
Two Admissions R Military Academy, Woolwich.
Two Naval Cadetships.
Since Mr. HEAZLE began to devote his attention to the preparation of pupils for the Sizarship Examination, thirteen gentlemen, prepared exclusively by himself, without any aid beyond that provided for them in school, have been successful.
The Principals beg leave to draw the attention of the public to the following facts:—
1. That the two Departments of Classics and Science are represented by unmistakably qualified men; Mr. Heazle being the only person at the head of a school in Dublin who has obtained a First Classical Scholarship, and Mr. Mortimer being the only person holding a First Science Gold Medal who occupies a similar position.
2. That the Two Principals work in their establishment from morning until night, devoting their entire time and all their energies to their business; and that they have no other calling to divide their interests or distract their attention.
3. That the Junior Pupils, Day Boys as well as Boarders, are carefully taught their lessons for the ensuing day every evening from 6 p m to 8 p m, by Mr. HEAZLE and the Resident Master, Mr. MORTIMER being occupied at this time with his Woolwich Class.
N.B.—The Boarders of the Establishment attend the Parish Church and Sunday School of St. Peter's.

KINGSTOWN SCHOOL.
TRINITY COLLEGE OCTOBER ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1860.
Mr. Francis Reeves, a pupil of the School, obtained SECOND PLACE at this examination, the number of candidates being 59.
TRINITY COLLEGE JULY ENTRANCE EXAMINATION—1860.
Mr. Samuel Allen, a pupil of the School, obtained FIRST PLACE at this examination, the number of candidates being 96.
INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS FOR WRITERSHIP—JULY, 1860.
Mr. James C. Price was placed SEVENTH amongst 80 successful candidates at this examination.
Mr. Price was six years a resident pupil in the School, till November, 1859, and obtained from the School, in the University, First Place at the Entrance Examination, July, 1857, Composition Prizes in Greek Prose and Verse, Honors in Mathematics, Classical Sizarship, and First of the First Honors in Classics and the Moral Sciences.
Mr. Price also studied Sanscrit in the School, in which he scored the highest marks of any candidate at the Writership Examination—viz., 450 out of 500, the maximum number.
ROYAL INDIAN ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS—
ADDISCOMBE, JANUARY, 1860.
Mr. William Wallace, direct from the School, obtained TWELFTH Place at this Examination.
ROYAL INDIAN ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS—
ADDISCOMBE, MAY, 1860.
Mr. Edmund Waller, direct from the School, obtained SEVENTH Place at this Examination, being first in order of merit of all the candidates from Ireland.
ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS—WOOLWICH, JULY, 1860.
Mr. Edward Larminie, direct from the School, TWENTY-SECOND Place at this Examination.
At the final Examination for Commissions, Woolwich, October, 1860, Mr. Charles Kirkwood, who obtained SEVENTEENTH Place, direct from the School, January, 1859, was ranked Second, and thereby rendered eligible for a Commission in the Royal Engineers.
Wellington Lodge, October, 1860.

DANCING, EXERCISES, AND DEPORTMENT.—Mr. and Mrs. REYNOLDS (the established Teachers for giving an easy, graceful, and finished style in all the new and fashionable dances in a very few lessons), beg to announce to the nobility, gentry, and inhabitants of Dublin and vicinity, that they have returned to town, and are forming their classes for the season.—Academy, 14, D'Olier-street.

A LADY, a Protestant, is desirous to obtain a VISITING TUITION at the North side of the city; Instruction—English, French, Music, Drawing; terms moderate; further particulars reserved for interview.—Letters addressed "Q. R.," IRISH TIMES Office, will be attended to.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN.
MONSIEUR GUIDAL, LL.D.,
139, STEPHEN'S-GREEN WEST, DUBLIN.
88, GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN.

ITALIAN AND ENGLISH SINGING.
Miss WILLIAMS (Royal Academy of Music, London) is in Town for the Season.
40, LOWER GARDINER-STREET.

MUSICAL TUITION, PIANOFORTE AND SINGING.
Miss ELIZABETH C. CLARKE has the honour to announce that she will give lessons (as usual) during the Winter season, either at her residence or those of Pupils; also, in the locality of Rathmines (on Tuesdays and Fridays). The following compositions, published by ADDISON AND Co., London, and MARCUS MOSES, Dublin, to be had of the Author, 7, Buckingham-street:—The Warrior's Parting (description song), Grand Military March, as performed on the Tower Military Bands, and at the Military School of Music, Kneller Hall, Hounslow Grand Valtz Brillante, Happy Home! Sacred Song, The Raising of Lazarus, recitative and air.

ACADEMY OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,
11, CHARLEMONT-PLACE.
Under the direction of a former chorister of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and pupil of Dr. F. Robinson.
In this Academy pupils are carefully instructed in the Theory and Practice of Singing and Pianoforte playing; while the JUNIOR PUPILS are under the constant care of the Principal, his wife, or a competent Assistant, during their practice.
HOURS, { Morning, 8 to 12. Afternoon, 4 to 7.
Instruction given at other times according to special arrangement.
The principal is at home on two evenings in the week, from 8 to 10, to receive gentlemen who are engaged during the day.
N.B.—Any pupils entering the General Academy, previous to the 1st of December, for six months, will only be charged 10s per month, payable monthly or quarterly in advance.
Prospectuses on application.

SELECT EDUCATION.—ENGLAND.
A Beneficed Clergyman, M.A., T.C.D., residing in one of the best and most healthful outlets of London, who has had many years' experience in Education, receives into his family a limited number of Pupils, whom he prepares for the English and Irish Universities, and for Competitive Military and Civil Examinations.
He is assisted by the best Professors in each Department, and pays especial attention to candidates for Woolwich, Sandhurst, and Addiscombe.
While nothing is omitted that can render his Pupils sound scholars, advertiser's constant aim is to give them the manners and habits of Gentlemen, prepared to fill with credit their several positions in society; at the same time, Religion occupies its proper place, and forms a part of each day's instruction.
Terms for pupils under 14 years of age, 100 guineas per annum; for pupils above 14, 120 guineas.
Any commands addressed to "Clericus," care of Messrs. HODGES and SMITH, Grafton-street, Dublin, shall be immediately attended to.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—Mons. LE BASTIER (from Paris) begs to inform the Public that he continues his instruction in the French Language; private lessons and separate Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen limited to four pupils; schools and families attended; preparation for Military and Civil Service; pupils enter in a course of conversation from the first lesson.—Apply at No. 18, D'Olier-street.

FRENCH CLASS.—A Lady, perfect mistress of the French language, and having already some first-class engagements, is desirous of forming a class at her own residence, for the advantage of young ladies who wish to study and speak the language, as it is studied and spoken in France; governesses who wish to perfect themselves in the language, and to acquire a quick and correct method of imparting it to their pupils, will find advertiser's terms moderate.—A line addressed to "M. D., French Teacher," IRISH TIMES Office, will be attended to.

"I was blind, now I see."
EDUCATION FOR THE BLIND.
A Protestant Lady of considerable experience in the education of the young, would be happy to take charge of two or three children of either sex, afflicted with Blindness, to Board and Educate—the circumstance of a member of her own family suffering from loss of sight, having given her the opportunity of judging how much may be done to alleviate this severe trial. Her course of instruction comprises English in all its branches, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, by means of raised characters, and printing press for the blind; Music, French, &c., &c.; and for boys, the rudiments of Latin, Mathematics, &c., &c. Reference permitted to the Rev. R. Macdonnell, Rector of Monkstown, and Rev. R. S. Brooke, Mariner's Church, Kingstown.—Address "S. H. G.," Coall's Library, Kingstown.

Legal Notices.

LANDED ESTATES COURT.
SALE ON THE 6TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1860.
In the matter of the Estate of Hugh Butler Faulkner, a Minor, Owner; Richard Charles Faulkner, Petitioner.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of NOVEMBER, 1860, before the Honourable Judge LONGFIELD, at the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, in the City of Dublin, in One Lot, the Lands of CRONASALLAGH, and part of CRONEMORE, situate in the Barony of Ballinacor and COUNTY OF WICKLOW, containing 315 acres statute measure, or thereabouts, held under lease for lives renewable for ever, and producing an annual profit rent of £280 14s. 1d. over and above head rent and other outgoings, as appears by the printed rental.
Dated this 27th day of July, 1860.
RICHARD H. V. ARCHER, Chief Clerk.
A. T. CHATTERTON, Solicitor.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
The Estate is distant about four miles from the Post and Market Town of Rathdrum, about seven miles from Arklow, and within a mile of the Village of Aughrim. The far-famed Meeting of the Waters and Vale of Avoca is but a short distance, and the Woodenbridge and Vale of Arklow are within half-an-hour's drive. Conveyances to and from the Town of Wicklow daily render the place easy of access, and on completion of the railway now in process of construction from Wicklow to Gorey there will be a station within two miles of the lands.
That portion of the Estate known as the house and demesne of Fort Faulkner, and the land immediately adjoining, is in the occupation of a gentleman who holds as tenant under the Court of Chancery, and of this the purchaser can have immediate possession. The dwellinghouse is commodious, with suitable stabling and out-offices. The remainder of the Estate is held by five respectable tenants, and the rents are punctually paid.
For Rentals and further particulars apply to
CHARLES HILL, Esq., 2, Mountjoy-place;
Messrs. GAUSSEN and SON, Solicitors, Gardiner's-place;
Messrs. BEAMISH and CO., 8, Inns-quay; or, to
ABRAHAM THOMAS CHATTERTON, Solicitor having carriage of proceedings, 8, Inns-quay, and Cork.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
In the matter of Edward Keelan, of Ballyjamesduff, in the County of Cavan, Draper and Shopkeeper, a Bankrupt.
PUBLIC Sittings will be held in this matter, before the Chief Registrar, at his Office, Four Courts, Dublin, on THURSDAY, the 29th day NOVEMBER, 1860, at the hour of 12 o'clock Noon, for admission and proof of debts. And on Monday, the 3rd day of December, 1860, at the hour of 12 o'clock Noon, to vouch the assignee's account. And a public sitting will be held before the Court on Friday, the 7th day of December, 1860, at the hour of 12 o'clock Noon, to audit the assignee's account, and make a 2nd and final dividend of the Bankrupt's estate in this matter; whereof all persons concerned are to take notice.
All creditors are required to send to the office of the official assignee the affidavits of debt, or precise particulars of their claims, specifying any securities held by them, four days at least before said first sitting.
Dated this 26th day of October, 1860.
HUGH DOYLE, Deputy Assistant Registrar.
MICHAEL MURPHY, Official Assignee, No. 33, Upper Ormond-quay, Dublin.
J. D. MELDON, Agent to the Bankruptcy, No. 14, Upper Ormond-quay, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

WICKLOW.—TO BE LET, Furnished, until the 15th February next, on moderate terms, the House and Concerns, No. 2, Wentworth-place, Wicklow. The House contains a Drawingroom, Diningroom, and small Breakfast Parlour; 4 Bedrooms and Servants' Apartments. There are attached a small Garden and Greenhouse; also, very good Coachhouse, and ample stabling for three horses.—Apply to Mr. ABRAHAM ROGERS, Auctioneer, Wicklow.—26th October, 1860.

WANTED, to purchase, immediately, a small House, within half an hour's walk of the College. Also, to Let 22, Fairview-avenue, in excellent order.—Apply to R. KELLETT, 85, Abbey-street.

DUNDRUM.—Wanted, in the neighbourhood of Dundrum, for a small, respectable family, an unfurnished House or Lodgings, without land.—Letters, stating particulars, to be addressed "H. D.," care of Mr. JOHN M'MULLEN, 16, North Earl-street.

Lodgings.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED APARTMENTS, particularly suited to families connected with the Military, and near the Royal Barracks.—Apply at 10, Parkgate-street.
October 26, 1860.

KINGSTOWN—APARTMENTS AND BOARD.—An English lady having taken that commodious house, 1, Victoria-terrace, Kingstown, is prepared to receive a limited number of Ladies and Gentlemen, who will secure all the advantages of a comfortable home at moderate terms. The house is in one of the best situations in Kingstown, facing the sea, over which it commands an extensive view, and is within three minutes' walk of the Railway. It is roomy and well furnished, and, both as a summer and winter residence, will be found thoroughly comfortable.—Apply at the Office of the IRISH TIMES.

A FIRST-RATE Central Situation for Offices, &c.—TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED, the upper part of the House, No. 1, D'Olier-street, fronting Carlisle-bridge, Westmoreland-street, and D'Olier-street. There are two drawingrooms and five bedrooms, with basement storey. The situation is the most central in the city, close to Sackville-street, the Bank of Ireland, and most of the public offices.—Apply to H. MACLEAN, House and Land Agent, 6, Westmoreland-street.

OFFICE TO LET.—A large front room, first floor, 25, Upper Sackville-street.

Auctions.

LITERARY SALE ROOMS,
31, ANGLESEA-STREET.
H. LEWIS takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his Patrons, his Friends, and the Public generally, for their kindness in entrusting to him so many valuable and important Libraries for disposal by Auction, and also for their testimonials of approbation of his manner of conducting and settling accounts. He begs to assure them of his determination to retain their good opinion by integrity and promptitude, and hopes he may long continue to experience that favour he has hitherto enjoyed.
Although Literary Sales engage a considerable portion of his attention, yet, having had much experience in other branches of his profession, he solicits public support as an Auctioneer of Miscellaneous property, including Estates, Household Furniture, Articles of Vertu and the Fine Arts, Plate, Wines, &c. His valuation for Probate Duty or other interests have given great satisfaction.
LITERARY SALEROOMS,
31, ANGLESEA-STREET.
H. Lewis begs to announce that he is preparing a collection of books for Sale by Auction in these Rooms, consisting of various classes of Polite Literature. Also, Medical and Surgical Works, with a few on Law and Jurisprudence, together with paintings; engravings, large pair of Carey's globes, superior flute, library bookcase, Spanish Guitar, beautiful semi-recumbent statue of Eve at the fountain, after Bailey's celebrated "chef d'oeuvre;" single-action harp, large-size chess men, and other effects.
☞ The Sale will take place in a few days.

UPPER LEESON-STREET.
SALE OF EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Ponceau Damask Window Curtains and Draperies, on Carved and Gilt Cornices, and Poles and Rings,
A Large-sized Mantelpiece Glass,
Brussels and Tapestry Room Carpets and Hearth-rugs,
A 6½ Octave London-made Cottage Pianoforte, in Rosewood Case.
A very large fine-toned Music Box (plays 16 airs),
A Spring Clock, Hall Lantern, fitted for Gas, Hall Chairs, Metal Hat-stand and Oil-cloth,
A Dinner Service of Iron Stone China, Morning and Evening Services, Cut Glass, &c., &c.
Also,
A Small-sized Greenhouse, two Single-light Melon Frames,
A Lot of Old Stable Manure,
A large Metal Tank for Liquid Manure,
A Fashionable Outside Jaunting-car, with Cushions,
A capital Harness Horse of very superior action,
A Farm Cart and Set of Harness, &c., &c.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
AT No. 7, WELLINGTON-PLACE,
Upper Leeson-street.
On MONDAY, the 29th of OCTOBER, 1860,
THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising,
Two sets (six each) of parlour chairs, and one arm ditto, in hair-cloth; an excellent recumbent chair, in leather; a prime set of telescope dining tables (10 feet by 4 feet 10 wide); enclosed and open cabinets; six handsome mahogany framed drawingroom chairs two easy chairs, and one Elizabethan sofa, upholstered in damask; a prie-dieu chair, in Utrecht velvet, richly carved with Scriptural subjects; loo and sofa tables; fenders and fire furniture; mahogany Albert, painted French, and iron bedsteads, with curtains and palliasses; mahogany wardrobe, case of drawers, toilet tables and basin stands; bedsteps, bidets and towel airers; slab toilet glasses; painted presses; kitchen dresser and drainer; deal tables and chairs; culinary utensils, house ladders, oat bin, &c.
Sale to commence at twelve o'clock.
The greenhouse, jaunting-car and horse, farm cart and harness, at two o'clock.
JOHN LITTLEDALE and CO., Auctioneers,
9, Upper Ormond-quay.

EXCELLENT MODERN FURNITURE, FINE ENGRAVINGS, IRON SAFE, &c.
MESSRS. A. JONES & CO. are instructed to SELL BY AUCTION, at Noon on FRIDAY next, NOV. 2nd, 1860, the entire Furniture of No. 1, Herbert-street, comprising 2 dining tables, 16 parlour chairs, 2 arm do., sideboard, 2 firescreens, chandelier, 30 superior engravings, 3 maps, clock, hall table, 2 sofas, 3 mahogany tables, 3 small do., side table, 10 drawingroom chairs, 5 suits of window curtains, 2 small bookcases, pair of globes, 5 bedsteads, child's cot, 2 mahogany chests of drawers, with bookcase; evening service, 18 dessert China plates, sundry delf, decanters, claret jugs, wine glasses, iron safe, kitchen furniture and utensils, &c., &c.
135, ST. STEPHEN'S-GREEN.
Oct. 26, 1860.

Horses and Carriages.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HORSES,
At 94, STEPHEN'S-GREEN,
On SATURDAY (FIRST), the 27th OCTOBER,
At One o'clock.
Mr. BROWN, of the Royal Horse Bazaar,
94, STEPHEN'S-GREEN,
Begs to inform his numerous customers, that he has been instructed
TO SELL BY AUCTION, within his Bazaar,
On SATURDAY, the 27th OCTOBER,
At One o'clock.
The following Horses in the hands of the breeder, who can be referred to:—
Lot 1—A black Gelding, 5 years old, very strong and useful, equal to 13 stone.
Lot 2—A bay Gelding, 5 years old, powerful, with good action; has been regularly used in single harness.
Lot 3—A black Mare, 5 years old, a first-rate hack, and good huntress; equal to 16 stone.
Lot 4—Very handsome bay Pony, rising 5 years old, carries a lady, well worth attention.
Lot 5—A bay Gelding, with beautiful action, a first-rate hack.
Immediately after which a number of Horses of different descriptions, the property of gentlemen in the neighbourhood, will be exposed for sale.
Gentlemen intending to send horses to this sale will be kind enough to intimate same as soon as possible.
N.B.—This extensive establishment is always supplied with horses of every description—for private Sale daily, and by Public Auction weekly—which will be seen by advertisement.

CARRIAGES.—ROYAL HORSE BAZAAR, 94, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.
Mr. BROWN, 282, Oxford-street, London, and sole Proprietor of the above Establishment, begs respectfully to direct the attention of the public to the large and varied selection of first-class Carriages, now on View at his Carriage Repository, which will be Sold or Hired at rates worthy the especial attention of purchasers.
Amongst the stock will be found New and Second-hand

Broughams,	Phaetons,
Clarences,	Open and Close Cars,
Pilentums,	Dog Carts,
Britskas,	Pony Carriages,
Mail Phaetons,	&c., &c., &c.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT K. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts. A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton. A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match. A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat. An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig. A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Insurances.

IMPORTANT TO SOLICITORS, AND MEN OF BUSINESS.
THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND (FOUNDED 1838) is now issuing Life Assurance Policies, free of restrictions and conditions—not liable to any charge for Extra Premiums—and virtually non-forfeitable and unquestionable. The Policy-holders can also withdraw a fixed proportion of their payments, either as a loan or for the surrender of the policies. Explanatory Pamphlets of this new system will be furnished on application.
DUBLIN, 60, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
JAMES FORBES, Secretary.
AGENT:
Dublin—Mr. MATHEW MORISON, 32, Bachelor's-walk.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
FIRE.
Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
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LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS.
To Policies then in existence two entire years.
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With Agents in all the Principal Towns.
N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to
J. R. CURRY, Esq.,
45, Dame-street, Dublin.

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
With which are united the
"ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
OFFICES—{ 445, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90, HIGH-STREET, OXFORD; AND 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY, IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary,
109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.
SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.
1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
Total Annual Revenue exceeds .. .. .. £300,000.
Accumulated Funds in hand over .. .. .. £700,000.
FIRE.
NEARLY THE LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
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LARGE BONUS DECLARED, £2 PER CENT, PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS.
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With Agencies in the principal towns.
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Seventh Edition. Price One Shilling.
PARALYSIS, NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS, their Cause, Prevention, and Cure.
By H. TWEEDY, M.D.
Also, by the same author,
PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON SCARLATINA.
Third Edition. Price One Shilling.
Sold by CURRY & Co., and all booksellers.

This day is Published, Price One Penny.
The Second Number of
THE REVIVALIST, OR SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICE RECORD,
containing Reports of the various Meetings and Special Services held at the Metropolitan Hall, and other Places of Worship in Dublin; together with interesting particulars relative to Meetings and Lectures held in connection with Young Men's Associations during the past week.
Published by W. MACDONA, at the Office, 25, William-street, Dublin, and Sold by all Booksellers.
N.B.—Five Copies will be sent Free by Post for 6d. Persons residing in the suburbs can procure it through the Newsvendor who supplies the district.

Dress.

MESSRS. ROGERS, BAKER, AND CO. beg to remind the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Ireland that they are now admitted to stand unrivalled for the Design, Cut, and Manufacture of Coats, which, by a gracefulness of outline, a symmetrical development of bust, and by imparting a large expansion to the chest and shoulder, produces an extremely elegant effect. We wish to call particular attention to the improvement we have effected in the style of Sleeves for this season, and which is *en suite* with the design of our Coats. The absurdity of gentlemen getting Coats made by mere Trousersmakers, under a mistaken idea of economy, will be evident from the fact of our cheap class of Coats, say from Twenty-five to Thirty-five Shillings, being more becoming, and far more gentlemanlike, than Coats sold for from Three to Five Guineas at inferior houses. We beg to inform gentlemen that though we have never resorted to the disreputable practice of parading our Customers in a newspaper, pinning illustrious names to a tailor's advertisement, we can point with pride to our Patronage Book, which contains the autographs of 73 Peers, Honourables, and Baronets, 30 Generals, Colonels, and Lieutenant-Colonels, and some 700 of the *elite* of the Clergy, Army, Navy, and the Bar.
Noblemen and Gentlemen favouring us with a line from any part of Ireland will be waited on by one of our Travellers, with samples of our manufacture.
ROGERS, BAKER, AND CO.,
TAILORS,
71, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, AND CO.
invite special attention to the
BALMORAL CAPE, 20s,
Made in a variety of New Materials.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

IMPORTANT TO CASH PURCHASERS.
WOOLLEN GOODS
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
TERMS STRICTLY CASH,
And 2½ DISCOUNT OFF.
MANUFACTORY,
HOLMFIRTH, HUDDERSFIELD.
Warehouse—50, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.
JAMES ARCHER, Proprietor.
Inspection solicited.
I beg most respectfully to intimate to my Customers and the Public generally, that owing to recent arrangements and alterations, I am now in a position to offer every description of
WOOLLEN GOODS AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES,
thereby enabling the public to avoid the intermediate monster warehousemen's profit, consequently effecting a saving of some 25 or 30 per cent.
THE ORDER DEPARTMENT
is conducted by men of talent and tried experience, and a trial is only necessary to convince purchasers of the many advantages they may avail themselves of by ordering their Garments at my Warehouse.
BLACK DRESS SUITS,
Made to order from a Superfine West of England Cloth, for £4. I can recommend with confidence.
THE READY-MADE DEPARTMENT
Is well supplied with every description of Garments for the present Season, comprising 300 Lounge and other Coats in various materials, from 9s 6d to 19s 6d, worthy the attention of the Trade and the Public generally.
250 INVERNESS and HIGHLAND CAPES, from 15s to 60s.
ALBERT COATS, in a variety of Materials, from 35s to 60s.
DRESS DERBY COATS, from 35s to 50s.
My ALL THE YEAR ROUND SHOOTING COATS, at 19s 6d, worthy the attention of everybody.
DRESS FROCK COATS from 30s to 50s, warranted a superior cloth and fast colour.
An endless variety of SCOTCH and ENGLISH TWEED TROUSERS, from 10s 6d to 15s.
My TWEED SUITS from 40s to 60s are the best value ever offered in this City.
Observe—50, CAPEL-STREET.

FLANNELS, BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, TABLE LINEN, &c.
BROWN, THOMAS, AND CO.
Beg to call the particular attention of their Customers to the above Departments, which will be found well worthy the inspection of intending Purchasers.
The Stock of LINEN consists of
LINEN SHEETINGS, all Widths;
7-8 and 4-4 Linens, best Makes;
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DIAPERS, &c.; also,
A Great Variety of
WORSTED AND CLOTH TABLE COVERS.
BROWN, THOMAS, AND CO.
15, 16, and 17, GRAFTON-STREET.
P.S.—GOODS PURCHASED FOR THE POOR CHARGED WHOLESALE PRICE.

MRS. MATTHEWS has the honour to announce her return from PARIS, and the arrival of her New Goods, consisting of a choice selection of Novelties in
MILLINERY, | SILKS,
MANTLES, | SHAWLS,
And a variety of other Textures, suitable for the approaching Season,
An inspection of which is respectfully solicited.
Warerooms,
49, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

MRS. ALLEN begs to announce her return from Paris.
The First Show of
VELVET AND CLOTH MANTLES,
Ladies' and Children's Hats, and a variety of other Novelties,
On view This Day.
An early inspection will oblige.
108, GRAFTON-STREET,
Opposite the Provost's.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS.—
JOSEPH WRIGHT
Begs to state that his Stock in the above department of his trade is now complete, including a large assortment of all the NEW SHAPES and STYLES of Trimming, as at present worn in London and Paris.
J. W. has also much pleasure in calling attention to his present varied supply of GENTLEMEN'S HATS, CAPS, &c., being manufactured expressly for the present and coming season.
JOSEPH WRIGHT,
HATTER TO HER MAJESTY,
83, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

WOOLLEN SHIRTS, DRAWERS, SOCKS, AND GLOVES,
Of the best selected quality, and in large variety, at
EDWARD CARRIGAN'S,
34, BACHELOR'S-WALK, CARLISLE-BRIDGE.
N.B.—Just received, a supply of the Celebrated Driving Gloves, at One Shilling per pair.

FAILURE IN THE LEATHER TRADE.
A GREAT FALL IN THE PRICE OF BOOTS.
Gentlemen's Elastic Boots, best quality, 14s. 6d.
Ladies' and Children's equally moderate.
J. MURRAY'S,
30, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(near the Rotundo.)
N.B.—Repairs neatly and promptly executed.

T. CORBETT,
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his workmanship and the excellence of his fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.
T. CORBETT,
14, DUKE-STREET.

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ORIENTAL BATHS, 50, UPPER RATHMINES.—Turkish Baths, One Shilling! (morning and evening). Shampooing (if required), 6d extra. Day prices as before. Open from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. for either ladies or gentlemen. Pure air! Entire satisfaction! Increasing numbers!

PRIVATE HOTEL AND TRAVELLERS' HOME.
DAVID WAKEFIELD,
Late of Ballinasloe, Proprietor.
12, YORK-STREET (off Stephen's-green), DUBLIN.
This Commercial and Family First-class Boarding Establishment requires but a trial to satisfy visitors of its respectability and comfort. The cleanliness, regularity, and quiet of home, combined with moderate charges, recommend it as a desirable residence. It is admirably situated for parties visiting Dublin on business or pleasure. There are separate sittingrooms. Observe—the entrance is No. 12. Bed and Breakfast, 2s.

STATIONERY FOR THE MILLION.
JOHN J. DEVOY,
Manufacturing Stationer and Printer,
53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

	s.	d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	2	0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2	9
500 Envelopes to match	2	3
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	3
500 Envelopes to match	2	6
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	3
500 Envelopes to match	3	0
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5	4
500 Envelopes to match	3	6
20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6	6
500 Envelopes to match	4	0

A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

ENGINEERING AND COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHY,
CHROMOLITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING, &c., &c.
E. J. HARTY
Begs to intimate to his friends and the public his Removal, in a few days, from No. 9 to 29, DAME-STREET, where much more capacious premises have been fitted up, to enable him to execute with facility the increasing demands of his kind patrons.
E. J. HARTY,
ENGINEERING AND COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHER,
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(Exactly opposite Crow-street),
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TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street)
Manufacturer of
Hair Mattresses, Palliasses,
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
Hair Mattresses Re-made.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS,
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BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING.
A magnificent assortment
IN TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT
HODGES AND SON'S,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited)
FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO.,
25 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN
AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

LAURENCE TIPPER, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, 31, William-street (successor to the late R. Austin, Molesworth-street), begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is prepared to execute all orders in Room Papering, Painting, Gilding, and Glazing, &c., at moderate charges, combined with superior workmanship and best materials.
Address—31, William-street.

DANIEL DOLAN, CITY OF DUBLIN PAPER STAINING WORKS,
15, PARLIAMENT-STREET, and 4 and 5, CRANE-LANE,
White Leads, Patent Oils, Turpentine, Colours, Varnishes, Plate, Sheet, and Crown Glass; Plaster of Paris, Roman and Portland Cements, Gold Mouldings for Rooms and Picture Frames at moderate prices, Wholesale and Retail.

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PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS;
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS
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The largest and most varied Assortment in the Kingdom, With FIRE-IRONS to suit, at
HODGES AND SONS',
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, AND
20 AND 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.

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TO TANNERS.—ON SALE, about 350 Tons of good COPPICE and TIMBER BARK.—Address to "I. C.," IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street.

5000 GALLONS SUPERIOR FRENCH COLZA OIL,
ex. Jane Williams, from Rouen,
J. AND F. VAN DE VELDE,
25, EDEN-QUAY.
Beg to announce to their Friends and the Public that they are prepared to supply them with the above Oil, which they warrant of the finest quality, in quantities of one gallon and upwards.
Their direct importation from the Continental Markets enable them to offer it at 4s 1d per gallon, and persons taking 5 gallons, or upwards, will be allowed a reduction of one penny per gallon.
Country orders punctually attended to, on receipt of P. O. order in favour of J. & F. VAN DE VELDE, 25, Eden-quay, Dublin.
Oil Cans supplied at cost price.

FRENCH COLZA OIL,
4s 6d PER GALLON.
Liquid Gas or Belmontine Oil, 4s 6d per Gallon.
Paraffin Oil, 3s 2d do.
Lamp Oil, 4s 6d do.
Reduction made in the above prices, if taken in quantities.
Lamp Wick and Glasses, suitable for the Moderateur and Paraffin Lamp, Imported and Sold by
WILLIAM ELLWOOD,
Family Druggist,
146, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET, DUBLIN,
Within one door of North Great George's-street, opposite Marlborough-street.

SUSPENSION MODERATEUR LAMPS, FOR ENTRANCE HALLS, BILLIARD ROOMS, &c.
Vase Moderateur Lamps,
Pillar do. do.,
Stand do. do.,
in this season's patterns, from the most celebrated makers.
Lamps Re-bronzed, Repaired, and Cleaned.
Finest French Colza Oil.
GEORGE DIXON,
Lamp and Lamp Oil Importer,
Warerooms—1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET,
(Continuation of Holles-street, Merrion-square.)

ECONOMY IN LIGHT.
Paraffin Lamps, of New and Beautiful Designs, from 1s 3d to 40s each.
PURE PARAFFIN, BELMONTINE, COLZA OIL, and LIQUID GAS, at lowest prices.
SAMUEL BOYD.
Drug, Oil, and Colour Merchant,
46, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.
EDWARD HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO.,
102, GRAFTON-STREET,
(Next door to Messrs. Forrest's),
The oldest China, Glass, Lamp, and Oil Merchants in Dublin, where there is the largest and newest stock to select from, at the lowest prices of the day.
As many have been disappointed by other houses claiming a connection with the above firm, please note the address—
102, GRAFTON-STREET.

GASFITTINGS, CHANDELIERS, &c.
We respectfully inform the public that our Stock of Gasfittings is now replete with the newest designs in
Chandeliers, Lobby Lights,
Lanterns, Brackets,
&c., &c.
We have also received several very handsome Glass Lustres, for the Drawingroom, which will be found worthy of inspection.
GREGG AND SON,
LAMP MAKERS AND GASFITTERS,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

GAS IN NOBLEMEN'S MANSIONS, COLLEGES, FACTORIES, AND OTHER LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS.
The Patent National Gas Apparatus—Gas from either Peat or Coals.
This Apparatus produces the most brilliant Gas, of the purest description, having no perceptible odour emitted in burning.
The leading features are simplicity, compactness, and cheapness, and produces 20 per cent. more Gas than any other Apparatus yet invented; it does not require skill or labour, and can be managed by the most inexperienced servant.
The most satisfactory references can be given; estimates furnished free of charge, and the Apparatus seen at work at
WILLIAM DANIEL'S
GAS ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT,
53, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE DUBLIN MISSION TO FRIENDLESS FEMALES.
President—John La Touche, Esq., J.P. and D.L.
Vice-President—Colonel Sinclair.
Treasurers—Messrs. La Touche and Co.
COMMITTEE.

Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D.	Major Borrowes.
Rev. Dr. Urwick.	Robert Wilson, Esq.
Rev. William Jameson.	Richard Allen, Esq.
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Rev. Edward Metcalf.	Samuel Bewley, Jun., Esq.
Rev. Robert Stede.	David Plunkett, Esq.
Rev. John Hall.	C. D. Trouton, Esq.

Honorary Secretaries—Rev. C. S. Stanford, D.D., and Stawell Webb, Esq.
The Midnight Meetings recently held in London having met with much success, and public attention having been painfully drawn to the distressing subject of unhappy Women, a Conference of Clergymen and Gentlemen of our City was held on Thursday, the 21st July, at No. 10, D'Olier-street, with a view to making further efforts on behalf of this unhappy class in Dublin. It was considered that fresh exertions are much needed for the rescue of these friendless ones, whose pitiable state, exiled from all good influences, and tied and bound in the chain of their sins, should indeed awaken compassion in the hearts of those whom Providence has placed in safety from perils such as theirs.
After prayer and much consideration, the Clergymen and Gentlemen before referred to resolved to commence a course of faithful, loving, and patient efforts to seek out and save these lost ones; and to this end a Committee was formed, consisting of the foregoing members. The following Resolutions resulted from this Conference:—
First—"That a Society be formed entitled 'The Dublin Mission to Friendless Females.'"
Second—"That a house be forthwith taken in a central part of Dublin to serve as a place for the temporary reception of friendless Women, who may be willing to abandon their evil course and submit to religious and moral training, with a view to their being restored to their friends, drafted into existing institutions, or otherwise provided for; and that a Sub-Committee be appointed to take steps at once for the carrying out of this resolution, and also to engage a suitable Matron for the Institution."
Third—"That the Sub-Committee before named be also appointed for the purpose of procuring two or more agents to distribute tracts, visit at their dwellings, read the Scriptures, and give Christian counsel to the poor friendless Women who walk the streets at night."
The Committee are most thankful to Almighty God that they have been already so far enabled to carry out the preceding resolutions, as to have obtained a house suitable for the "Temporary Home," which is now ready to receive inmates of the class it is intended for; and also to have secured the services of two Agents—a Male and Female Missionary—who are now fulfilling the solemn responsibilities of their mission, as described in the third resolution.
The Committee are anxious to have it clearly understood that it is not their desire or object in any way to interfere with the excellent institutions of a nearly similar class already existing, and which have already received such abundant acknowledgment and blessing from God. One of the chief designs of their direct missionary agency will be to induce such as, through God's grace, may be prevailed upon, to avail themselves of the great advantages of the existing asylums as vacancies and opportunities may allow. The "Temporary Home" is—more especially—intended for the reception of those, of whom there are many, whose previous position in society, and habits, disqualify them for the kind of occupation necessarily pursued in other institutions, who may have more recently entered upon a course of sin, in whose case family ties and attachments have not, perhaps, been hopelessly torn asunder, or who, if no such prospect be open to the renewal of home feelings and affections, may be transferred to new scenes, to lead a new life, by the faith of the Son of God.
A project like this must of necessity involve considerable expense, and an appeal is now made to the compassion and liberality of the public, in the hope that it will freely respond to the call. Surely, the happy and the virtuous will not coldly turn aside when asked to help their outcast sisters, whose state is sad beyond description—whose souls are besieged by dark and evil powers—whose ears are familiar only with harmful words—whose hearts are crushed with the suffering that comes of sin, and perverted from all purity and truth—but who are yet within our reach, yet amenable to the softening and healing influences of human sympathy and Christian teaching, and who, if we pass not by on the other side, may yet be brought home to Him who offers to repentant publicans and harlots a place in the kingdom of Heaven.
Contributions will be most thankfully received by any member of the Committee; by the Hon Secretaries, Rev. C. Stanford, D.D., 117, Grafton-street, or St. Thomas' Church; and Stawell Webb, Esq., 4, Kildare-street; and the Treasurers, Messrs. La Touche and Co., the Park [illegible]-street. Donations of books for the Library [illegible] most thankfully received by the Secretary, W. [illegible] Upper Rutland-street.

Wants.

A FIRST HONORMAN AND EXHIBITIONER, of Trinity College, residing at Bray, is desirous of taking a few Pupils in that vicinity.—Address "G. A.," Mr. Medcalf, Little Bray.

TO SOLICITORS AND OTHERS.—A Respectable Young Man, 19 years of age, who writes an excellent hand, and has been in a solicitor's office for some time, and also has been employed as an extra clerk in a public office, wishes for employment; first-class reference and testimonials as to character, &c.—Address "G. A. T., Clerk," IRISH TIMES Office.

WANT SITUATIONS.

WANTED, a Situation, as UPPER HOUSEMAID; can wait on ladies, and make up fine linen well; or as THOROUGH HOUSEMAID in a gentleman's family; can get a good character from her last place; age 23.—Address "M. M.," IRISH TIMES Office.

A YOUNG PERSON wishes for a Situation as CHILDREN'S MAID; would take charge of a baby if required; can work well at her needle; would be valuable to any lady who would have an interest in her; is not long from the country.—Address "R. K.," 54, Grafton-street, for a week.

A SMART, active Young Woman is most anxious to obtain a situation as HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, or would go as CHILDREN'S MAID or THOROUGH SERVANT in a small family; understands her business in all its branches; her character will bear the strictest investigation.—Address "J. O. F.," IRISH TIMES Office, or 1, Clare-street.

A YOUNG WOMAN, just disengaged, wishes to obtain a Situation as HOUSE or PARLOURMAID, and would not object to the care of grown children; can do needlework, and has no objection to town or country.—Apply to C. M., 36, Lower Sackville-street, or 8, Merrion-row.

WISHES for a Situation, as COOK, in a respectable family, a Person who fully understands her business; soups, jellies, creams, pastries, and the care of a dairy, if required; also marketing; would have no objection to act as housekeeper and cook in a single gentleman's establishment; is of the Established Church; is a widow, 40 years of age; no objection to the country.—Address "S. Y., Cook, 44," Grafton-street.

MAN and Wife want Situations together, or would go separately—the Man as BUTLER, with or without assistance, and the Woman as HOUSEMAID or LAUNDRESS; both of thorough experience and good character, which will be found upon inquiry; would be found trustworthy and obliging to any family requiring their services; are of the Church of England; no objection to town or country.—Address "J. G.," 10, Nassau-street, for three days.

A RESPECTABLE Young Man, a BUTLER, disengaged on the 24th of this month, and has lived with some of the first families of Ireland, and has some of the highest references that can be produced; he is about 30 years of age; understands his business in every respect as IN-DOOR SERVANT; can drive in double or single harness if required.—Address IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street, or 55, Grafton-street.—No Roman Catholic need apply.

AS GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, a steady, active Man, who has a thorough knowledge of his business in all its various branches; will be highly recommended for strict honesty, sobriety, and attention; the advertiser would wish to make himself generally useful.—Any commands addressed to "P. F.," at 60, Grafton-street, or at 33, Upper Sackville-street, will be punctually attended to.

WANTS a Situation, Weekly or Yearly, as GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT, a steady, active, elderly Man, who perfectly understands his business in every respect; will make himself generally useful; is a Protestant, and can be highly recommended by the family he last lived with, who is now in town; or would go as Messenger.—Address "M. S.," 19, Merrion-row, or IRISH TIMES Office.

A RESPECTABLE Young Man wishes to procure a Situation as GROOM AND VALET, or would go as FOOTMAN; can be well recommended, and is from the country.—Address "J. K.," 12, Leinster-street, or 18, Lower Sackville-street.

WANTS a Situation, a Pensioner from the Constabulary, as CARETAKER and LODGEKEEPER, and would take charge of a small Garden, if required; his wife would take laundry; both are Protestants, and no incumbrance. Both characters will bear the strictest scrutiny.—Address "M. D.," IRISH TIMES Office.

Wanted.

WANTED, a CLERK AND SCHOOLMASTER, for the Parish of Kilcooly, county Tipperary. The school is on the foundation of the Governors of the schools founded by Erasmus Smith. Salary, including house and land, £40 per annum. A married man who can sing would be preferred.—Apply to the Rev. J. A. Lowe, Coalview Lodge, New Birmingham, Thurles.

WANTED, for a Church of England School, to be placed at once in connexion with the National Board of Education, a TRAINED MASTER and MISTRESS; endowment for Master, £25 a year, with apartments and school fees; for Mistress, £10 a year, with school fees. The school is situate in a very rising neighbourhood in the suburbs of Dublin.—Application to be made to the Rev. T. O'Mahony, 29, Trinity College, Dublin.

WANTED, a PAGE, to place under a good servant.—Apply at 4, Ely-place.

METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
The Patent Fancet Joint ones are superior in stability and appearance to other descriptions.
Manufactured solely by the Patentees, at Seville Iron Works, Seville-place, Dublin (near the Drogheda Railway Terminus).

PLATE GLASS PIER and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions silvered, and all sizes silvered and unsilvered for mirrors, sashes, and shop fronts, &c.
WALTER BURKE,
21 and 22, Middle Abbey-street.

IMPERISHABLE TESSELATED PAVEMENTS.
H. SIBTHORPE AND SON,
Agents to Maw & Co.,
are prepared to supply designs for Floors of Churches, Conservatories, Halls and Passages, with proper workmen to lay them in any part of Ireland.
11 & 12, Corkhill, Dublin.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT, MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT,
Mastic Cement, Plaster of Paris, and unglazed Sanitary Pipes,
Manufactured by
FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT,
NINE ELMS, London,
And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their
NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES,
12, TALBOT-PLACE,
Near the Custom-house, Dublin.

COALS of the BEST QUALITY, forwarded in Bags to all parts of the Country by Rail or Canal.
BEVERLY SMYTH,
COAL MERCHANT,
SOUTH ANNE-STREET, DUBLIN,
Offers on the most reasonable terms, for Cash; first-class Orrel Coal, Gilcrux, Whitehaven, Carlisle, Scotch, Cardiff (for smiths' use), Cannel, and House Slack.
No charge made for the use of Bags, if returned without delay, and prepaid.
Large Safety Furniture Vans, Floats, Spring Carts, and Piano Vans on Hire.
Tan supplied on a moment's notice.

C. BAILEY,
Rope Manufacturer,
Late of 18, Bachelor's-walk,
REMOVED to 33, BACHELOR'S-WALK, two doors from Sackville-street.
Has constantly on hands RICK COVERS, WINNOWING SHEETS, TARPAULINS, SACKS, and SHEEP NETS, &c., of best quality, and lowest price.
Country orders punctually attended to.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINES FOR SALE OR HIRE.
Best Patent Portable Steam Engines, with
THRESHING MACHINES AND CIRCULAR SAWS ATTACHED;
Also, Patent Corn Drilling, Grass Mowing, Corn Reaping and Potato Digging Machines, with other improved Agricultural Implements and Machines.
Engines for Pumping Water and Grinding Corn, &c., &c., by Steam Power.
☞ The Corn Drilling Machines are capable of sowing broadcast both Clover and Grass Seeds; the small portable Patent Threshing Machines may be worked by either two or three Horses, and are capable of Threshing from 40 to 80 Barrels per day.
For terms and further information apply to
JAMES NOBLE,
DALEVIEW LODGE, PALMERSTOWN, CHAPELIZOD, COUNTY DUBLIN.
Agent for the Sale of Vitriolised Bone Manure, Superphosphate of Lime, Nitrogenised Blood Manure, Grass Manure, Potato Manure, Concentrated Urate, Dissolved Bones [illegible] in Casks, Vitriolised Peruvian Guano and Bones, in Bags; Peruvian Guano, and all other Special Manures.
N.B.—Early orders are respectfully solicited for Reaping Machines, Threshing Machines Horse Rakes, and Patent Cultivator.

Medical.

DELGANY HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, for the Treatment of Chronic Diseases. Physician and Proprietor, W. ALFRED JOHNSON, L.R.C.P., Edinburgh, who may be consulted at 27, Kildare-street, Dublin, every Monday, from 2 till 5 p.m.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION
by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
15, GRAFTON-STREET,
sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from 5 5 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
15, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

DR. DE JONGH'S
(*Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium*)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,
Administered with the greatest success in cases of
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
OPINION OF
The Late JONATHAN PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S.
Professor at the University of London, Physician to the London Hospital, &c., &c.
"It was fitting that the author of the best analysis and investigations into the properties of this Oil should himself be the purveyor of this important medicine.
"I know that no one can be better, and few so well, acquainted with the physical and chemical properties of this medicine as yourself, whom I regard as the highest authority on the subject.
"The Oil which you gave me was of the very finest quality, whether considered with reference to its colour, flavour, or chemical properties; and I am satisfied that for medicinal purposes no finer Oil can be procured."
Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.
AGENTS IN DUBLIN:
GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 107, Grafton-street, and [illegible], Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; and [illegible]-street.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, AND CO. are now prepared with all the leading Styles of Garments, suited to present Season. HIBERNIAN HOUSE, ASTON'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

B. HYAM'S LEADING STYLES FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.

The following are specially announced:—

THE CLEVELAND COAT can be worn with or without a Coat.—An excellent Overcoat introduced by B. HYAM, 32s, 42s, 48s, and 55s.

THE NEW INVERNESS CAPE; A novel, graceful, and well-finished Garment, in durable and Fashionable Materials, 20s, 25s, 32s, and 40s.

THE CAMBRIDGE WRAPPER, in a Variety of the Newest Materials, 20s, 26s, 30s, and 42s.

WALKING AND LOUNGE COATS in B. HYAM'S newest and most appropriate Styles, 20s, 26s, 32s, and 38s.

UNDRESS, HALF-DRESS, & FULL-DRESS SUITS, universally admired for Quality of Material, Fashion, and Workmanship, 40s, 50s, 55s, and 60s.

CONJOINT GARMENTS suitable for Tourists, Business and General Undress adoption. THE GUINEA COAT AND VEST, THE TWENTY SHILLING TROUSERS AND VEST, THE THIRTY-EIGHT SHILLING SUIT, THE TRUE-FITTING TROUSERS, cut on improved principles, 16s 6d.

VESTS TO MATCH, 8s 6d, Made to Order.

B. HYAM, Tailor and Clothier, 30, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

MRS. MANNING Has the honour to announce her return from PARIS AND LONDON, and the arrival of her New Goods, DUBLIN, 102, AND 103, GRAFTON-STREET. October 19th, 1860.

J. MANNING, SILK MERCER, AND IMPORTER OF FOREIGN GOODS, Has the honour to announce his return from PARIS AND LYONS, With a magnificent assortment of Novelties suited for the present season.

He also begs respectfully to add that, in order to afford further facilities for his increasing trade, he has made large additions lately to his extensive Warehouse, the new portion of which is exclusively set apart for Silks, Shawls, Fancy Dresses, Gloves and Ribbons.

WORK WELL DONE. SEMPSTRESS INSTITUTION, 76, GRAFTON-STREET, Every description of Needlework, including Ladies' Underclothing, and Dressing Gowns. Dresses made and repaired; Gentlemen's Shirts; Clergymen's Surplices; Gowns, Bands, Quilting, &c.

Workers may be engaged by the day at Ladies' own houses.

Subscriptions in aid of the Funds of this Institution, will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Matron, at 76, Grafton-street, or by Miss Henn, 3, Wilton-place, Secretary Warerooms, on the first floor.

☞ Take Notice—Entrance through the shop of the Industrial Institution.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets &c., at remarkably low prices.

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JAMES MAYFIELD begs to call attention to his New and Beautiful Selection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Manufactured by him and to his order.

Gold Patent Lever Watches (best quality), £14; Second ditto, £10; Gold Genevas (best quality), £5 to £8; Second quality, £3 10s. to £4 15s.; Best Dublin-made Silver Patent Lever Watch, £3 3s. 6d.; a Good, Strong Lever, at £4 (warranted); Silver Genevas (best quality), £2 15s. to 3 Guineas; a very excellent Silver Geneva, at £1 5s. (guaranteed for three years).

In Jewellery will be found a Choice Selection of Fine Gold Brooches, Bracelets, Ear-rings, Pins, Studs, Rings, Lockets, Charms, Sleeve-links, Keys, Fine Gold Albert and Long Chains, &c. &c.

Carriage, Drawingroom, and Fancy Clocks.

J. M. begs to inform his Customers that, in consequence of the very rapid increase in his business, he has been compelled to make additional Workshops.

Having now the advantage of more Extensive Premises, improved Machinery, and a greater number of Foreign, as well as English Workmen, he is prepared to execute all orders, and every description of Repairs, with promptitude and attention.

10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, Dublin, Sept., 1860.

** The Highest Price given in Cash for Old Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &c.

Branch Establishment, 30 AND 31, ESSEX-QUAY.

TO BE SOLD, £16 10s, cost 25 Guineas, a Small-sized Gold Hunting WATCH, detached lever escapement, jewelled with maintaining power, and Gold Albert Chain, with seal key. To be seen at the Plate, Watch, and Jewellery Establishment, 75, Grafton-street (late T. BENNETT'S).

N.B.—Diamonds, Plate, and Jewels purchased for Cash, or taken in exchange. Plate lent on Hire, and old Plated Goods Re-plated.

In the matter of George M'Nally, a Bankrupt. UNRESERVED SALE OF FIRST-CLASS JEWELLERY, &c.—The entire Stock, purchased within the last month from the most Eminent Manufacturers, consisting of Gold, Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, Silver and Electro-plated Goods, will be sold considerably under cost price. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS. Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety. WILLIAM ACHESON & CO., No. 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

SILVER WAR MEDALS, OF Every Description, Mounted and Furnished By WILLIAM BRODRICK, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, GOLD AND SILVERSMITH, TO THE ARMY AND NAVY, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, A.D. 1818.

For the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, of her Majesty's Regiments (and Navy), Silver Medals, Miniature and Medals, Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, and Rings, in every design, and Ribbons of every description, supplied on the shortest notice.

Names engraved on Medals, and repairs neatly executed.

Patronised by the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, 1st Royal Dragoons, Royal Scots Greys, 13th and 3rd Light Dragoons, Royal Artillery and Military Train, 55th Foot, 76th, 16th, 18th Royal Irish, Fusilier and Grenadier Guards, 96th, 95th, and 92nd Highlanders, 15th, 38th, 22nd, 10th, 30th, and Militia Regiments, Curragh Camp, and Aldershot Camp, India Regiments, &c.

Presentation Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Silver Tea Sets, Silver Electro-Tea Sets, and Jewellery of the Newest Designs in Stock, and made to order by the Proprietor, WILLIAM BRODRICK, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.

☞ Portable Eight-Day Plain and Striking Clocks, suitable (or Portable) for the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers' Messrooms. Engraving Executed, Arms, Crests and Mottoes, Home and India Plate and Jewellery Repaired, Home and Foreign Watches and Clocks repaired on the Premises by Practical Workmen. Please direct to 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN. Post-office orders attended to.

JEWELLERY, PLATE, AND ELECTRO-PLATE WAREROOMS, 43, GRAFTON-STREET.

The Proprietor, H. E. FLAVELLE, a Manufacturer of long standing in this City, has lately fitted up the largest Workshops in Ireland for the Manufacturing of Jewellery, &c.

Diamonds, Pearls, and other Gems Re-set.

Electro-Plating on a most extensive scale, and Persons requiring Articles Re-plated can see them in progress at his extensive Workshops, 43, GRAFTON-STREET.

Motto Watches, at the lowest possible scale of prices, with ten years' engagement.

Hair Plaited and Mounted in every variety of Bracelets, Brooches, Rings, Pins, &c.

N.B.—His Re-plating of old articles, such as Candlesticks, Dishes, Spoons, Forks, &c., cannot be equalled by any house in the City. A single trial will prove this.

Left for sale, a superior Gold English Lever Watch, for £15. It is a full size, 10 holes jewelled, and originally cost £28—a decided bargain.

☞ Of Importance—A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING and HALL MARKED GOLD GUARD RING at 15s., 16s., and 18s., sent free in a Morocco Case to any part of Ireland, on receipt of a Post Order or Stamps. Direct to WILLIAM BRODRICK, Goldsmith, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, Dublin.

WHAT TIME IS IT?— THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK, only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!! A Written Engagement for Two Years. J. DE SOLLA and SON, The real and only genuine Manufacturers, 14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN; Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order. Patronised by H.M. the Queen. All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

COOKING FOR THE MILLION. PATENT AMERICAN PORTABLE KITCHENERS AND STOVES. HODGES AND SONS Respectfully beg to call attention to the above useful and economical articles, which for their capabilities cannot be surpassed by any other Range of their size. They are portable, and can be removed as easily as any ordinary piece of furniture. The expense of MASON'S TIME SETTING will be saved, which often cost more than the value of a small Range, by purchasing one of these. They can be placed either in front of a common Range, or in the recess usually occupied by one. A small size will cook for nine or ten persons daily, at an average expense of about 1s 3d PER WEEK, AND CAN BE SEEN WORKING at 20, ASTON'S-QUAY, where every information will be given respecting them. They are sold complete, including all cooking vessels and pans, by the Sole Agents, HODGES AND SONS, 16, WESTMORELAND STREET.

THE IRON BEDSTEAD TRADE. J. EDMUNDSON and CO. have added another large Show-room to the above department, and respectfully solicit inspection of their stock of Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Children's Cots, which is unrivalled in this country for extent, completeness of assortment, and excellence of workmanship. Bedding supplied complete. In every other description of Housefurnishing Ironmongery, J. E. and Co.'s stock will be found fully assorted. The quality is of the best description, and the prices very moderate. They would, in particular, allude to the following, amongst many other articles, viz.:— Baths and Toilet Ware, Tea Trays, Tea Urns, Moderateur Lamps in China and Bronze.

Drawingroom and Parlour Grates, Fenders, and Fire-Irons.
Electro-plated Tea Sets, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c.
Papier Maché and Japanned Trays, Loysel's Tea and Coffee Urns.
Britannia Metal and Block Tin Dish Covers.
Goddard's Patent Close Fire and Open Fire Kitchen Ranges.
Patent Mangles, Knife Cleaners, Cinder Sifters, &c.

J. EDMUNDSON AND CO. Are Agents for Milner's Fireproof Safes and Boxes, Bradford's Washing Machines, Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Country Mansions and Towns. 34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.

ECONOMY, CLEANLINESS, AND BRILLIANT LIGHT. PATENT BELMONTINE AND PARAFFIN LAMPS. The Best and Cheapest yet produced. M'MASTER AND CO. are now supplied with an extensive and varied Stock of the above, comprising Table Lamps of the newest designs, suitable for the Diningroom, the Study, or for general family use. Special attention is directed to "The Registered Bude Lamp," which, for illuminating power as a Lamp is unequalled. Hall and Passage Lamps in various patterns. THE WORKING MAN'S LAMP, COMPLETE for 1s 3d!! M'MASTER AND CO., Druggists, 121, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

DIAMONDS, GEMS of all kinds, PLATE, &c., purchased to any amount, and highest price given in cash.—THOMAS BRUNKER, 111, Grafton-street, opposite the Provost's.

LOOKING-GLASS AND GENERAL FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, 61, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN. YOUNG AND GROVES Beg to call special attention to their immense Stock of Pier and other Glasses, likewise their well-assorted Stock of Drawingroom Diningroom, and Bedroom Furniture.

The New Premises opened on Monday, October 1st, will be found replete with every necessary for the Furnishing of a Cottage, Villa, or Mansion. Notice the address— 61, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN, AND 11 AND 12, BACHELORS'-WALK. Furniture lent on Hire.

FAWCETT AND CO.'S Celebrated Genuine Black Tea, ... 4s 0d per lb. Fawcett & Co.'s Family Congou, ... 3s 8d " Purchasers of 10lb., and upwards, are allowed a discount of 2d per pound.

FAWCETT & CO.'S Excellent Dinner Sherry, ... 24s 0d per doz. Fawcett & Co.'s Old Port (fresh bottled), .. 26s 0d " Purchasers of four dozen, and upwards, are allowed a discount of 1s per dozen.

Fawcett and Co.'s Best Old Irish Whiskey, .. 18s 0d per gal. (A quality rarely met with.)
Fawcett and Co.'s Fine old Mellow do, .. 16s " (Particularly recommended for family use.)
Purchasers of five gallons, and upwards, are allowed a discount of 6d per gallon.

OUR FRUIT DEPARTMENT is supplied with the Choicest Descriptions of Currants, Raisins, Figs, French Plums, Jordan Almonds, &c., at the Lowest Market Cash Prices.

FAWCETT AND CO., DIRECT WINE IMPORTERS, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.— The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage.

Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb. Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."

AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR
FINDLATER & CO., Sackville-street
RUSSELL & CO., 5, Lower Sackville-street.
BOLTON & CO., 36, Westmoreland-street.
REILLY & SONS, 14, Westmoreland-street.
BERMINGHAM, 2, Westland-row.
FALKNER, 83, Grafton-street.
ANDREWS & CO., Dame-street.
S. BEWLEY & CO., Dame-street.
SMYTH & SONS, 1, Westland-row.
FARRELLY, 41, Leinster-street.
DOWNS, Monkstown.
MURPHY, Blackrock.
CAROLAN, Dundalk.
J. WADE, Galway.
Wholesale by W. JACKSON, 9, Westland-row.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.— FLOUR, best whites, or Pastry and Puddings, 2s 6d per stone. Do., superfine, for making Bread, 2s to 2s 4d. WHEATMEAL, made from best white Wheat, 1s 8d to 2s. Delivered to any part of the city, if in quantities of two stone and upwards. Orders by letter carefully attended to. WM. POWER, Proprietor. Custom-House Steam Mills, No. 4, Amiens-street, December, 1859.

NEW SEASON'S TEA, ex FALCON. The finest imported 4s. per lb. Finest Orange Pekoe, 4s. 4d. The Old-Established Tea and Wine Warehouse, 12 and 13, GREAT DENMARK-STREET. ROBERT BLAKE, TEA AND WINE MERCHANT.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Mrs. WILLIAM THOMAS, 11 and 12, WELLINGTON QUAY, and 12, NASSAU-STREET, Respectfully informs the Public that the entire Magnificent Stock purchased by her late husband must be sold without delay. Purchasers are respectfully invited to inspect and judge for themselves. The prices have been very much reduced, to ensure a speedy sale.

Mrs. WILLIAM THOMAS solicits a continuance of that kind patronage so liberally bestowed upon the Establishment during her late husband's lifetime.

The business will be carried on as usual, by Mrs. THOMAS, whose care will be to see her customers attended to diligently, and with economy.

Mr. J. F. Boake, inventor of the celebrated Gasometric, and Railway Signal Lamps, still continues to superintend the Lamp and Oil Department.

11 and 12, WELLINGTON-QUAY, and 12, NASSAU-STREET.

HYACINTH ROOT GLASSES IN GREAT VARIETY. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. WILLIAM WHYTE Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest style:—

☞ Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds, Every Article in Table Glass. A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemists' Bottles. Army and Navy orders carefully attended to. Patterns matched with accuracy and despatch. Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with. Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Naldire's Worm Powders, and Rackem's Distemper Balls. OLD GLASS WORKS, 4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE undersigned desire to bring before the notice of the benevolent public the following very peculiar and distressing case:—A Gentleman highly educated, a Graduate of Dublin University, of blameless character, is at present in the most embarrassed circumstances owing to a public situation which he held having been done away with, and his being since unable to obtain any other permanent employment. He has a wife and a family of nine children to maintain, out of his present precarious earnings, which amount only to a few shillings in the week; they are consequently often in want of the bare necessaries of life. We can vouch for his respectability and desire to live by the fruit of his own industry, and are also convinced that if by an effort on the part of a few Christian friends, his present liabilities (amounting to about £100) could be paid up, and a few more pounds (say £20) given, to set him afloat in a Commission Agency, in joining which he has an opportunity at present, if he could command the small necessary capital, he would be once more able to support himself and his family in comfort and independence.

G. S. SMITH, D.D., Brookboro'. A. M. POLLOCK, A.M., Dublin.
C. S. STANFORD, D.D., Dublin. J. J. MACSORLEY, A.M., Dublin.
C. M. FLEURY, D.D., Dublin. JOHN RAINSFORD, Esq. 26, Upper Baggot-street.
H. VERSCHOYLE, A.M., Dublin.

Contributions will be received by any of the above, or by the Treasurer, Thomas H. M'Dermott, 10 Kildare-street, Dublin.

The following contributions have been already received:— Rev. Hugh M'Neile, D.D. Liverpool. £1; Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, £1; A Lady, per John Rainsford, Esq., 5s.; Rev. C. B. Stevenson, Westcourt, Callan, and Rev. J. Alexander, Callan, [illegible] each, per Rev. H. Verschoyle; Lady Arabella Brooke, [illegible] Brooke, Dr. Tweedy, £1 each, and Rev. John Grogan, [illegible] the Rev Dr. Stanford; Robert Rainsford, Esq., 10s; Miss Booker, [illegible] per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 2s 6d; A Friend, per Thomas H. M'Dermott, [illegible] £3; Captain Caulfield, per ditto, 10s.; Rev. R. G. Greene, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, £1; Miss White, per ditto, 10s.; — Gawley, [illegible] per Miss Congreve, £2; —Milner, Esq., per ditto, £2 2s.; Miss Congreve, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 10s.; George Cooke, Esq., [illegible] John Graham, Esq., Seafield House, Bray, £1, per T. H. M'Dermott; J. L., per ditto, 4s. 6d.; Dr. Hudson, £1; Mrs. Gen. Saunders, [illegible] A. J., 5s., postage stamps; and E. H. L., £1 [half-note], per T. H. M'Dermott; George Casey, Esq., £1, per T. H. M'Dermott; E. P., 5s., per Mrs H. Verschoyle; and Mrs. Barlow, £1, per Mrs H. Verschoyle; Captain Hamilton and a Friend, £1 each, per Rev. W. Rainsford, Esq.; H. M. M. (Postage Stamps), 5s, per ditto; [illegible] H. M'Dermott; A., Derry, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, £1.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH (Corner of Holles-street,) Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday. Sundays, from 9 to 11.

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock. Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

Music.

PIANOFORTES. ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS. MACKINTOSH AND CO., 12, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN, Having completed their NEW SUITE OF WAREROOMS (The most extensive in Ireland), Have now a large additional Stock of PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS, FOR SALE OR HIRE, ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION. Old instruments taken in Exchange.

Harmoniums from - - - - £4 0s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from - - - - £5 0s.

HARMONIUMS AND PIANOFORTES. M. GUNN and SONS request inspection of a choice stock of EVANS' PATENT ENGLISH HARMONIUMS. These beautiful instruments are remarkable for a soft, full, organ-like tone, extreme rapidity of touch, and durability; completely remedying the objections which have hitherto existed to Harmoniums. Price lists, with full particulars, free by post on application. Their present stock of Pianofortes having been personally selected in London, will be found to be of unusual excellence. PIANOFORTE AND HARMONIUM WAREHOUSE, 13, WESTLAND ROW, DUBLIN.

SERMONS ON SUNDAY, OCT. 28, 1860. IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

1 Mission Building, 27, Townsend-street. 11-30 a.m. Rev. C. F. MACARTHY, A.M., Ex-Schol. S.I.C.M.

Subject:—" Seek Salvation full and free in Christ."—St. Luke, xiv. 17.

2. Mission Building. 7 p.m. Rev. H. C. EADE, M.A., Missionary Secretary.

Subject:—" No Priest but Jesus."

1. Why do not Dr. Cullen and his priests tell the people "that they should come, for now all things are ready"?—St. Luke, xiv. 17, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

Has not God provided all things needed for salvation in Christ Jesus, His Son? What more can sinners need than His all-sufficient sacrifice—satisfaction, redemption, and propitiation for their sins, with the never-failing intercession of His untransferable priesthood, the benefits of which are received by all who put faith in Him as their Saviour?—Heb., vii. 24, 25, Roman Catholic Bible.

Does not Christ say, "Come unto me;" "He that cometh to me shall not hunger;" "If any man thirst, let him come to me, and drink;" and "Him that cometh to me I will not cast out"?—St. Matt., xi. 28; St. John, vi. 35, 37; vii. 37, Roman Catholic Bible.

II. How can the Roman Catholic so-called "priests" be really priests, when they have no real sacrifice to offer, but wafers and wine?—See Heb. viii. 3, Roman Catholic Bible.

Did not Christ sacrifice Himself by suffering, blood-shedding, and death? How can the Roman Catholic "priests" sacrifice him now, when none of these can take place?—Heb. ix. 22-28; Heb., vi., 9; 1 Pet. iii. 18, Dr. Cullen's Roman Catholic Bible.

Why is no minister of the Gospel as such called Hiereus, or sacrificing priests, in the whole New Testament?

Why did Christ and His Apostles ordain no "priests," and why did the Church of Rome possess no sacrificing priests for nearly 1,000 years after Christ?—See Liguori on the Council of Trent, p. 345, and Bailly de Ordine.

Are not the Pope and his "priests," then, usurpers of an office that belongs only to Christ, who is "a priest for ever," without substitute, vicar, or successor, but fulfilling all the functions of His own priesthood now "in the presence of God for us"?—Heb. iv. 14, 16; ix. 24, Dr. Cullen's Roman Catholic Bible.

Roman Catholic friends, come and hear; bring your Bibles; trust in the only Priest, and you cannot be lost.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The recovery from yesterday's final quotations which was noticeable in the London Stock market this morning, gradually gave way to more unfavourable symptoms, the prices of Consols at the close being almost identical with those of yesterday; New 3 per Cents., however, left off one-eighth higher. Business in our local market was still much circumscribed, and no important change either in prices or in the tone of the market could be observed; Consols stood at £91⅞ for deferred delivery, and New 3 per Cents. were a shade lower. In the Share market much dulness was still apparent, but last rates were, in most instances, firmly supported.

The sole transaction recorded in Banking Securities is that in Nationals, which steadily maintained yesterday's value (£63). Hibernians were on sale at £37, and Royals were also offered at £27½.

In Steam—Atlantics again passed hands at £4, and appeared steady. British and Irish and Dublin and Liverpool Building Shares were also negociated, yesterday's rates ruling in each case; the former were still required at the price, sellers holding out for £46, and the latter were steady. There were offers to buy City of Dublin £100 Shares and Dublin and Glasgows. Dundalks (limited) remained as previously reported.

In Mines—Connorrees were first quoted to-day at a slight falling off from yesterday's closing rate (35s 9d), and subsequently at a still lower price, which, however, gave way to a slight recovery; and the market finally left off with buyers at 35s 6d; sellers at 36s; the dealings as usual being on a large scale. Wicklow Coppers fell back to the extent of £1 per share, and at the depreciation more were to be had, buyers offering £68½. Carysforts (15s paid) were asked for at 14s, and the nominal rates were:—General Mines, £4½ to £4¾, and Mining Company of Ireland, £13 to £13.

In the Miscellaneous group of Shares—Alliance and Consumers' Gas alone passed hands at a slightly lower price, and appeared steady. Grand Canal Stock was on sale at last rate (£35); and for Patriotics, yesterday's price would have been given.

The only improvement marked in Railway Shares is that in Great Southern Stock, which moved up to £112½, dealings for the account being quoted at one-eighth lower. A drooping tendency is still apparent in Midland Great Westerns, the Half Shares having experienced a further decline of one-eighth to-day. Nominal quotations were as follows:—Belfast and Northern Counties, buyers at £45; Cork and Passages buyers, at £10; Cork and Youghals, sellers at £4½. Dublin and Belfast Junctions, £43 to £43½; Irish South Easterns, £5 18s 9d to £6; and Midlands (£50) £51½ to £52. There were offers to sell Dublin and Droghedas (£75) at par, Dublin and Wexfords at £5, and Dundalk and Enniskillens at £12½. Transactions in Preference were restricted to Cork and Bandon 6 per cents., which passed hands at a reduction of one-eighth, at which, however, more would be taken. Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cents (B) were nominally £9½ to £9¾, and Great Southern 4 per cent. Stock was offered for sale at £99¾.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—OCT. 26.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	91⅞
Ditto for new account 8th November	91⅞
New 3 per Cent. Stock	91⅝
Ditto account, 8th November	91⅞
Ditto for new account, 10th December	
BANKS.	
National	63
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	4
British and Irish	45⅞
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building	54
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	35s 6d
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	69
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers' Gas account	9½ ⅝
RAILWAYS.	
Great Southern and Western	112½
Midland Great Western	
Do. Half Shares account	25¼

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31st October. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	91⅞		91⅞		91⅞	92
Ditto for Account	91⅞					
3 per cent. Reduced	91¼ ⅜	91⅜ ½	91¼ ⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91¼ ⅜
New 3 per cent. Stock	91½			91⅜ ½	91⅜	91⅜
Ditto for Account						
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—OCTOBER 26.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅛
Account	93¼
New Threes	91¼ ⅜
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅛
Account	93¼
New Threes	91⅜
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅛
Account	93⅛
New Threes	91⅜ ½
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	92⅞ 93
Account	92⅞ 93
New Threes	91⅜ ½
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	92⅞
Account	92⅞
New Threes	91⅜ ½

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 2 prem.; Eastern Counties, 52½; Caledonians, 91½; Great Northern, 115¾ ⅞; Great Western, 72⅞ ½; Great Western of Canada, 13⅞; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 117 117½; London and North Western, 100 100⅛ ¼; Leeds Northern, 58¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 46½; Midland Stock, 133¼ ⅜ ½; South Eastern, 84⅞ ¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 102½ ⅝; York and North Midland, 88¼ ½; London and South Western, 97¼; Great Western, —; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern, A, 117; Grand Trunks, 26 5; North British, 62½; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), 56½; Bank Stock, 229½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols have been very steady all the morning at 93 to ⅛, little doing. Shares opened rather dull, but have rallied again and are now steady, and firm at a slight advance upon the closing prices of yesterday. Canadians flat and idle.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Thursday Evening.

The absence of gold arrivals from Australia is now one of the chief features against the market, a withdrawal from Bank having to-day been found necessary. The sitting of the weekly court at the Bank excited little interest, the impression being general that no alteration would be made in the rate of Discount. The English Funds which had previously been firm in consequence of the statement in the *Constitutionnel* on the attitude of France on the Italian question, nevertheless assumed an appearance of increased strength on the decision of the Bank Court being made known after regular hours, however, the symptoms were less favourable. Rupee paper underwent another decline of one-half per cent. About £20,000 in bar gold was withdrawn from Bank to-day for export; £50,000 was also taken for English.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Thursday Evening.

The Funds opened with firmness, and soon experienced an advance of nearly one-fourth per cent, but in the afternoon there was some return of dulness, and Consols finally closed nearly one-eighth per cent higher than yesterday. The other markets were generally firm in the morning, and heavy at the close. British Railway Stocks have given way. No alteration in the Discount market. No supplies having come forward, £20,000 in bar gold was to-day withdrawn from the Bank for export, in addition to £30,000 or £50,000 in sovs., which was then for shipment, chiefly to Alexandria. It is understood that further remittances of gold will be made to Egypt during the next few weeks; Egypt takes gold in payment for wheat.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The conference at Warsaw is now attracting almost universal attention, and considerable uncertainty has been manifested with regard to the issue of the existing European political difficulties; but this condition of things produces little immediate influence, except the dulness which has been so long visible. A favourable change, however, has taken place since Thursday last in the general appearance of the Money market, the withdrawals of specie from the Bank of England having been limited in amount. At the Stock Exchange, moreover, an augmented supply of money has been on offer, enabling those requiring accommodation to obtain temporary advances on very moderate terms. In the Discount market, likewise, the supply has increased, resources appearing to come into employment which had been previously held back; and a diminution in the general demand for accommodation has induced bankers and brokers, who have ample means at their command, to make a slight reduction in their rates, and through these means the terms appear to have been gradually descending, two months' bills being freely capable of negociation at 3¾ and 4 per cent., and advances have been made by joint-stock banks at 3½ to 3¾ per cent. on very first class paper of short date. An improved feeling was also caused by the weekly court of the above bank having broken up on yesterday without making any alteration in the rate of discount, although this result was generally anticipated, owing to the recent discontinuance of gold withdrawals, the plentiful supply of money, and the diminished inquiry for commercial purposes; but considering the approaching liquidation of mercantile engagements, and the prospect of large shipments of gold to the Continent, it is scarcely believed that the reaction will proceed much further. The quotation for silver remains unchanged.

Wool—Prices firm in our market at 26s 6d to 27s 4d; short skin, 16s per 14lbs. The quantity exported from the North-wall, for the week ended on Wednesday, amounted to 350 bales and packs, a large portion being for French account.

Silk—The following report of the silk sales is from Messrs. Durant and Co.'s circular:—

"The public sales commenced yesterday, and are concluded. The quantity offered was about 1,800 bales Bengal silk, 3,000 bales China, 1,000 bales Japan, and 300 bales Canton. As usual, the whole was allowed to pass without biddings; but was a meagre assortment, comprising very little really desirable in any of the respective classes. Trade continues as bad and unpromising as ever; but the progress of the season naturally induces some of our manufacturers to be turning their attention to preparation for the spring, at present without any noticeable effect beyond their having availed themselves of the anxiety of importers to sell at the last unloading, to buy some small quantities at a reduction of another 6d per lb. Unfortunately the steamer just arrived from China brings only 250 bales, instead of her usual complement; we are thus left to wait another week for a supply."

Cotton—Demand has become less active, but the market has been steady at previous rates. Sales for the week, 53,480 bales."

Hemp—Forty-six bales Bombay were taken in on yesterday in London, at £23, and sixty bales of Hungarian, not dressed, at £38 5s.

Jute—London market dull; late rates are, however, obtained on any sales effected.

Metals—Scotch pig iron is quoted in same market at 59s to 59s 3d; spelter, extra small plates, sells at about £19 15s per ton. No sales in tin on yesterday.

Produce—The dealings in the London market on Tuesday showed increased animation in the demand for most of the principal staples. Tea brought full rates on that day, and sugars were in active request at an advance of 6d per cwt. For coffee there was a steady inquiry, and in fruit and spices some transactions were recorded, but rice showed rather less activity. On the next day (Wednesday), coffee declined 1s per cwt., in consequence of increased supplies coming forward from recent arrivals, and sago flour advanced 1s per cwt., the demand being very active, and which was said to be chiefly on French account. The tallow market on the same day was flat, and prices were fully 3d lower. Further arrivals of two thousand casks were mentioned, and the further quantity of Russian on the water was estimated at nearly 19,000 casks; in other articles very little change occurred. According to yesterday's report from Mincing-lane, a steady business was transacted. Tea was in fair request, and good and medium qualities realised full rates. Sugars were a fraction dearer, while full prices were realised for rice, rum, and fruit, but coffee continued dull, at a further decline of 6d per cwt, and the tallow market showed rather less buoyancy, P.Y.C. on the spot and for forward delivery up to March being quoted at 59s per cwt. The telegram respecting this day's market represents sugar to be very firm, and in some instances dearer; coffee steady, at yesterday's decline; tea and rice very firm; and tallow steady. The following is yesterday's report:—

Tea—The market is firm, and a fair amount of business has been transacted in the medium kinds of congou; good common, 1s 3d per lb.

Coffee—Native Ceylon is inactive, and prices are easier; 278 bags good ordinary sold at 63s to 63s 6d; 574 casks 51 barrels 252 bags Plantation were offered, and went off at irregular prices; low middling to good middling bold bright blue, 70s to 72s; low middling and middling greyish blue, 69s to 71s; middling and good bold dingy grey, 72s to 76s; small, 68s to 72s; peaberry, 72s to 79s; and triage, 54s 6d to 64s 6d per cwt.

Sugar—The market is firm, and in some cases prices are a shade higher. About 890 casks West India sold. At sale 150 casks Cuba Muscovado all sold at firm prices; low middling to good yellow, 41s 6d to 44s; one lot 45s 6d. The refined descriptions were again in increased demand, at stiff prices; brown lumps and common titlers, 49s 6d to 50s per cwt.

Rice is steady; about 250 bags good Madras sold at 12s, and 1,500 to 1,800 bags other kinds at firm rates.

Rum is firm; 100 puns. pale leewards have been sold at 1s 8d; 80 puns. common Jamaica sold at 3s 4d per gallon.

Tallow—The market is quiet; 59s in all positions.

Drugs, &c.—A fair proportion of the goods offered sold. Yellow bark was held for 4s 8d to 5s; crown and grey 1s 8d to 2s 2d. Turkey Arabic part sold at moderate prices. Turkey opium part sold; good and fine, 17s 6d to 19s. Castor oil steady. Ipecacuanha brought in 4s 9d. Fine button shell lac sold at £10 17s 6d to £1; fibre, £7 7s 6d to £10. Olibanum rather cheaper. Kowrie gum 25s 6d to 27s dearer. Benjamin part sold, £6 17s 6d to £8 10s. Batavia gum Damar sold, 50s 52s 6d per cwt.

Oils—Linseed quiet, 30s here and at Hull. Rape quieter. No change in cocoa nut or palm. Turpentine firmer, buyers 34s 6d.

Green Fruit—Demand good, and the parcels of the new crop are taken off the market on arrival. Some Malaga lemons, sold by Keelis and Hunt at public sale, realised a high figure, the article being scarce. Three cargoes of new black Spanish have arrived and reduced 5s per barrel from the opening price. The crop of Almeria grapes will be better than that of last year. Some parcels daily expected.

Provisions—The bacon market was small this week, and prices tended upward, 1s advance having taken place in fine middles. For butter, however, the demand was not so active. Owing to limited supplies from Hamburg Irish bacon was more inquired after this week in London, and an advance of 1s per cwt. was obtained for prime parcels on the spot and for immediate shipment; and Irish butter was, also, on the advance in the same market, in consequence of best foreign having become dearer. The quantity of butter shipped from the North-wall, for the week ended on Wednesday, comprised 6,800 firkins, 2 boxes, 5 barrels, and 53 casks.

Potatoes bring from 4s to 5s for Downs; and from 5s to 6s per cwt. for kemps.

Hay, 2s 6d to 4s; straw, 1s 8d to 2s 2d per cwt. Markets continue large, and considerable quantities appear to be purchasing for shipment to Scotland.

Coals—A further advance has occurred, and prices are now from 21s 6d to 23s 6d per ton for house coals.

Cattle—At Salford, on Wednesday, there was an unusually large market for beasts, but they were nearly all sold notwithstanding, little reduction, moreover, having occurred. In London, on the contrary, trade on yesterday is reported to have been excessively heavy, although the supplies of each kind of fat stock were limited; no change in prices, however occurred, except a decline of from ¼d to ½d per lb. in veal. Our Smithfield cattle market was much smaller than last week; the quotable prices the same, but inferior sorts a shade lower. The pig market was a large one, and high prices were obtained. During the week ended on Wednesday the exports from the North-wall comprised 3,404 head of cattle; 2,645 sheep; and 1,630 pigs.

Grain—A review of the reports of the English markets, held in the early part of this week, shows late prices for wheat to have been maintained, and even advanced rates to have been obtained in several places. In Glasgow, on Wednesday, fine qualities of this article were 6d dearer, and flour was in moderate request at an advance of 6d to 1s per barrel; beans, oatmeal, and Indian corn, also brought more money, but oats were unchanged in value. In London, on Tuesday, wheat was very firm, and maize was in such active demand as to bring from 1s to 2s over the prices paid at Mark-lane on the previous day. At Wednesday's market the supply of English wheat on offer was very poor, but good and fine samples were readily disposed of at very full prices, and, notwithstanding additional large supplies, the demand for foreign was in a healthy state, at extreme quotations. For floating cargoes of grain, however, the inquiry was not so active, but firmer terms were obtained in those cases in which transactions took place. Owing to large imports the flour trade was very inactive, but oats, barley, beans, and peas were easily disposed of, the first-named having, besides, become 6d dearer. At Wakefield, to-day, good old and dry wheat was steady at last week's rates, but other sorts were unsaleable, and barley and beans were rather dearer. At Mark-lane the weather to-day was wet, cloudy, and unsettled; wheat was in fair request at Monday's prices, and barley was dearer, and in good demand; but in other articles there was no change. At this day's Liverpool market there was a full attendance, and a fair inquiry for wheat, without, however, much being done in this grain. Flour was scarce, and fully as dear; and both oatmeal and Indian corn were held for an advance, the former for 1s per load, and the latter for 6d per quarter more money. At our Corn Exchange this morning the supply of farmers' grain was small, and there was some activity on the part of buyers, the prices of Tuesday being generally supported; Indian corn was in fair demand, and from 1s to 1s 6d dearer; 40s having been paid for Ibrails, and white American bringing a high figure; prime malting barley was likewise higher. The following are the quotations, viz:— white wheat, 32s to 34s 6d; red, 27s to 33s; barley, 16s to 20s 6d; bere, 13s to 15s; rape, 30s to 33s; oats, 12s 6d to 15s; oatmeal, 15s 6d to 17s; and bakers' flour, 20s to 23s.

The foreign imports into Dublin from Monday last, up to yesterday evening, comprise 131 tons of linseed cake from Riga; 2,450 quarters of Taganrog wheat, and 3,000 quarters of Indian corn, from Sulina.

The following were the arrivals of grain-laden vessels at ports of call from the 17th to the 23rd instant, both days included, viz:—78 cargoes of wheat, 27 of Indian corn, 4 of barley, 1 of oats, 1 of beans, 2 of rye, 15 of linseed, and 1 of rape.

Considerable transactions were effected in linseed in the London market in the early part of the present week, and an advance of about 1s per quarter was established.

An Account of the total quantities of each kind of Corn, distinguishing Foreign and Colonial, imported into the principal Ports of Great Britain (viz., London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, and Perth), and the amount of duty thereon, in the week ended Oct. 17, 1860:—

Species.	Quantities Imported as above. Foreign. Qrs.	Bs.	Colonial. Qrs.	Bs.	Amount of Duty received. Foreign. £	s.	d.	Colonial. £	s.	d.
Wheat & Wheat Flour	204,169	7	7,469	5	11,028	3	7	407	19	0
Barley & Barley Meal	21,196	6	—		1,009	13	4	—		
Oats and Oat Meal	34,240	2	1	2	1,712	0	11	—		
Rye and Rye Meal	114	1	—		5	14	2	—		
Peas and Pea Meal	1,779	7	1,602	0	89	0	1	80	2	0
Beans and Bean Meal	11,411	6	—		571	1	2	—		
Indian Corn and Indian Meal	20,928	5	—		1,056	2	1	—		
Buck Wheat and Buck Wheat Meal	20	0	—		1	0	0	—		
Bere or Bigg	—		—		—			—		
	2971 51	2	9,072	7	15,472	19	11	488	1	9

NOTE.—The quantities of Corn admitted to Home Consumption within the week were identical with the quantities imported.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

There was a small and rather brisk market at our Corn Exchange to-day. The general currencies of Tuesday were fully supported, and in some cases the best samples of malting barley brought a trifling advance.

	s D		s D		s D		s D
White Wheat	32 0	to	34 6	Oatmeal	15 6	to	17 0
Red do	27 0	to	33 0	Rapeseed	30 0	to	33 0
Oats	12 6	to	15 0	Bakers' flour	20 0	to	23 0
Bere	13 0	to	15 0	Indian corn per 480lbs.	37 0	to	40 0
Barley	16 0	to	20 6				

DUBLIN MARKETS—FRIDAY.

Provisions—Spittalfields—Bacon market this week small, with active buying, middling being 1s dearer. Prices—Flitch, 68s to 72s; middles, 74s to 76s; cheeks, 44s; American bacon, (60s to) 63s; hams, 60s to 63s; long do., 76s, 78s, to 80s; lard, 76s per cwt.

St. Sepulchre's Butter and Bacon Market—Bacon, new, 70s to 73s; old, 60s; hams, new, 60s to 63s. Cheeks, 44s to 46s 6d per cwt. Oats, 14s to 15s per barrel. Cool butter, 11s to 13s per lb; firkins, 10s to 12s per cwt. Poultry—Geese, 2s 6d to 5s each; crammed fowl, 5s to 7s per couple; chickens (alive), 1s 4d to 2s 6d; rabbits, 1s to 1s 6d per pair.

Egg and Butter Market, Little-green.—Eggs, hens, 8s to 8s 3d per 124 (wholesale). Hens, 9s to 9s 2d per ditto (retail). Cool butter, 10d to 13d per lb. Firkins, 93s to 106s per cwt.

Dublin Butter Crane.—Firsts, 112s; seconds, 106s; thirds, 100s. Cool Butter, 10d to 13d per lb.

Fish—Fresh herrings, 4s to 5s per hundred; Scotch herrings, 25s to 30s per barrel.

Hay and Straw—Hay, 3s to 4s per cwt.; straw, 1s 8d to 2s 6d per ditto.

Potatoes—Downs, 3s 6d to 4s 8d per cwt.; kemps. 5s to 6s per ditto.

Bread—First quality, 9d; second do, 8d; third do, 7½d per 4lb.

Coals—House, 19s 6d to 21s 6d per ton; furnace, 17s 6d per ditto; smiths', 17s per do.

Wool—26s 6d to 27s per 14lbs. Demand continues good.

LONDON CORN MARKET, OCT. 26.—Weather wet. Attendance rather thin. Wheat in fair request at Monday's prices. Barley a good sale at its advance. Flour trade firm. (USHORNE'S REPORT.)—Weather cloudy and unsettled. The trade generally steady for all articles at the full prices of Monday. Floating articles being all against buyers.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, OCT. 26.—Full attendance a fair inquiry for wheat, but not much doing. Flour scarce, and fully as dear. Oatmeal held for an advance of 1s per load. Indian corn very firm at an advance of fully 6d dearer.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, OCT. 26.—Sales of week 53,480 bales, including 5,780 on spec., and 8,550 for export. Quotations of fair 7⅛; low upland, 7¼; Mobile, 7⅜.

CORK CORN MARKET, OCT. 26.—[illegible] wheat, 27s to 33s 6d; red wheat, 24s to 32s; oats 11s 10d to 15s; barley 14s to 17s 6d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, OCT 26.—Firsts 111s; seconds 110s; thirds, 100s; fourths, 94s; fifths, 85s; sixths, 68s. 3,000 in market.

GENERAL AVERAGES OF GRAIN made up to Saturday last:—

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Last week ..	60s 6d	40s 7d	23s 7d	34s 7d	50s 2d	41s 11d
Six weeks ..	59s 8d	39s 3d	23s 3d	38s 7d	49s 10d	40s 0d
Duties ..	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d
Qrs. sold ..	79,476	27,974	9,057	491	1,054	502

LONDON CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

Notwithstanding that the supply of beasts in to-day's market was limited, the demand for all breeds ruled heavy in the extreme, at almost nominal currencies. We were scantily supplied with sheep; nevertheless, the mutton trade was in a depressed state, at barely Monday's decline in the quotations. For calves, the show of which was good, the inquiry was much restricted, at a further decline in value of from 2d to 4d per 8lbs. The top price was 4s 8d. Prime small pigs realised full prices; but large breeds were drooping. Milch cows commanded very little attention. Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality do, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 4d to 4s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; second quality do, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s 2d to 4s 8d; prime Southdown do, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; prime small do, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; large hogs, 4s to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 4d; suckling calves, 19s to 23s, and quarter-old store pigs, 23s to 30s each.

HEAD OF STOCK ON SALE.

Total supply—Beasts, 850; cows, 135; sheep, 4,500 calves, 450; pigs, 360. Foreign—Beasts 410; sheep, 1,200 calves, 280.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN. DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O., for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (New York) Bahamas [Q] .. 7 a m Oct. 28.
America (New York) [S] .. 6 p m Oct. 30.
Belgium, France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—SATURDAY, OCT. 27. Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"The Wonder" and "Handy Andy."

PROFESSOR STONE'S ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, ROTUNDO—Eight o'clock.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

☞ The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 3 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 20, amounted to 64,126, making a daily average of 10,687 copies.

As will be seen by our guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now exceeds TEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED COPIES PER DAY, being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with a few exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following will, in future, be the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,
First three lines.............................. 1s 0d
Every additional line......................... 0s 3d
WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,
First three lines.............................. 1s 0d
Every additional line......................... 0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.

Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

THE IRISH TIMES, STRABANE, Can now be had daily, for a Penny (unstamped). H. DENNING, Agent for Strabane.

BRIAR-ROOT PIPES. The French (among whom anything resembling the English or Dutch model is rarely seen, are said to employ about 4,000 hands in the manufacture of pipes. As they do with everything they undertake, they have brought the elements of art to bear both upon the design and ornamentation of their pipes. They would sooner think of throwing away the glass from which they have drank, than the pipe from which they have smoked. The Briar-root Pipe obtained from Keevil's is a well-finished article, with a graceful bowl and a well-proportioned stem, and its owner keeps it in a case, reveres it for its blackened hue and pungent odour, and grows attached to it from long use, then sends his friends to EDWARD KEEVIL'S, 27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY.

A sample of the Briar-root Pipe, sent post free, for Thirteen Stamps.

TO SMOKERS—Having purchased the retail business of Mr. E. KEEVIL, in Nassau-street, corner of Dawson-street, the prices will remain as heretofore; and I hope to receive a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed on its late proprietor. PETER QUINN, Importer of Cigars and Meerschaum Pipes, Nassau-street, Corner of Dawson-street.

PARIS WINTER FASHIONS. Mrs. ALCOCK begs to announce she has received all the leading Novelties in Millinery Bonnets, Trimmed Straw, and Crinoline ditto, Head Dresses, Ribbons, Flowers, Laces and Mantles, Drogust and Steel Skirts. Also, New Styles in Dressmaking, to which department she particularly directs attention. N.B.—Terms extremely moderate. 32, DAWSON-STREET. (Opposite the Mansion-House.)

MADE TO ORDER, FINE BLACK DRESS SUIT, FOUR GUINEAS.
SUPERFINE BLACK DRESS SUIT, FIVE GUINEAS.
SCOTCH ANGOLA LOUNGE SUIT, TWO POUNDS FIFTEEN SHILLINGS.
THE SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS, 16s. Thoroughly Shrunk.
KENNY AND OWENS, MERCHANT TAILORS, 54, DAME-STREET.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. GEORGE D. HIPWELL AND CO. have great pleasure in announcing that they have opened their New and Extensive Premises, 7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, With a most Superb Stock of AUTUMN GOODS, Purchased in the leading English and Scotch Markets. They beg to assure their customers, that in the selection of their Stock, they have exercised the greatest care in buying nothing but the most fashionable and durable materials, such as will guarantee for them a large increase to their Trade. Their extensive Ready-made Warerooms—distinct from the Order Department—is fully stocked with a large and first-class variety of every style of garment, cut and finished as well in every particular as if specially ordered. GEORGE D. HIPWELL & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS, 7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

SUPERFINE FLANNELS. WILLIAM BOAKE AND SON, having received their Winter Stock, respectfully invite Purchasers to visit their Establishment previous to deciding elsewhere. In addition to their usual supply of Plain Goods of the best qualities, they have a carefully selected assortment of Printed Flannels, in new and elegant patterns. Blankets in all sizes and qualities. WILLIAM BOAKE AND SON, 14, DAWSON-STREET, DUBLIN. Established A.D. 1795.

THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVELY TAILORING ESTABLISHMENTS IN IRELAND ARE BROWNE AND PAYNE'S, 12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, and Branch Establishment, 70, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

AUTUMN AND WINTER FASHIONS. The PARIS WRAPPER, The ROYAL INVERNESS CAPE, The EGLINTON LOUNGE SUIT, The DERBY WALKING COAT, The ÆOLIAN MANTLE, The SACKVILLE CAPE, The OTTOMAN LOUNGE SUIT. The above Fashionable Garments will be found Ready-made in our extensive Warerooms, in every Size, Texture, and Colour, and at prices ranging from Thirty-five Shillings to Three Guineas.

We beg to call special attention to our READY-MADE TROUSERS DEPARTMENTS, which are now fully supplied with all the New Styles just received from the most celebrated English, Scotch, and Continental Manufacturers, and which have been Cut and Finished under our own Supervision. PRICE FIXED. TERMS STRICTLY CASH. Patterns sent free by post on application.

BROWN AND PAYNE, MERCHANT TAILORS, 12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, And Branch Establishment, 70, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

HUNTING BREECHES.—We respectfully invite NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN to inspect our present stock of new materials for Hunting Breeches; which will be found more varied and extensive than any past season. Also, some very beautiful new styles of Hunting Vests. GEO. MACDONA AND CO., 32, Molesworth-street.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27.

LORD PALMERSTON is the admirable Crichton of octogenarians. He is able to talk fluently upon all things and some others. He is unsurpassed in the art of crushing an inconvenient questioner by sarcastic raillery; no one is so successful an adept of the science of rhetorical fence, or the device of putting the House on a wrong scent. When baffled by argument he retorts by a joke, and sets the House a-laughing by the airy jauntiness of his rejoinders. He professes to be the true representative of the English gentleman of the old school; and, therefore, he is great on pigs, wonderful in the matter of shorthorns, and unequalled in discussion upon the merits of South Downs and the advantages of green crops. Set him at the head of the table when a dinner is given by an agricultural society, and ten to one he appears to know more about farming than the farmers themselves. He is quite up to the newest machines, the most recently discovered manures, and talks by the yard on the discoveries of Liebig. He knows everything, and can speak on every subject at once, for he has a good memory, and an hour's study of any new manual makes him master of its contents—for the evening.

But Lord Palmerston was somewhat unfortunate at Leeds on Thursday. Firstly, he was troubled by the raised ghost of Sir R. Bethell's bill for assimilating the laws of Bankruptcy and Insolvency. The worthy traders of Leeds and Huddersfield told Lord Palmerston that they wanted the bill, approved of the bill, and wondered why on earth the bill was not passed, seeing it was brought in by the Government itself. Never was Lord Palmerston nonplussed for a reply. He, too, approved of the bill, promised a bill, and alleged as the reason why the preceding bill did not pass, that "the time at the disposal of Parliament "did not allow of its consideration." That was all very cleverly managed, as we remarked at the time, still Lord Palmerston must have remembered that the opposition of the House to the compensation clause by which nearly £40,000 a year would have been given to most deserving Whig Barristers, was the sole cause of the delay. The subject was rather an unpleasant one, and we do not doubt that Lord Palmerston acted wisely in passing it over.

But his lordship's address to the mechanics of Leeds, in the evening, was a dead failure. He had somehow got hold of the wrong manual, and derived the materials of his speech from some antedeluvian "steps to knowledge," or "helps to scientific inquirers." Fancy how the sturdy and long-headed men of Leeds must have smiled on being informed by the Premier "that there was an important difference between the past and the present age." These know something of the difference practically; they are the forgers of steam engines, and the spinners of electric cables, inventions within their own memory. Having exhausted the usual stockology upon the importance of mechanics' institute, the value of chemistry, and its application to the ordinary avocations of life, he dashed off to that last resource of a puzzled lecturer, and discussed the wonderful powers of the microscope. The men of Leeds were treated to a rambling panegyric upon the beauties of spongiolæ and infusoriæ, and of "the "planetary system as it revolves about the sun." The artisans heard what they were supposed never to have heard before, that the earth is but a small speck in a vast system, and that the stars are really not ornaments nailed on the sky, but "millions of suns, each surrounded by a planetary system like our own." Having enlightened the men of Leeds as to the real nature of the stars, he sermonised, and grew misty. The contemplation of the stars, it seems, must tend "to "abate the pride and vanity of those in prosperity, "and to console and comfort those who are in adversity." It will be a great comfort, doubtless, to the workers of Leeds, when next they suffer under the effects of a strike, or an unfair competition with Frenchmen, to know, by contemplation of the stars, "that the affairs of the world form but a minute "part of general arrangements." Evidently his lordship was hard up for materials, for he began with Lord Brougham and the diabolical slave trade, and ended with a laudation of competitive examination, as applied by members of mechanic institutions among themselves, but not as respects the service of the State.

Something must have happened Lord Palmerston. Either he forgot his baggage and his note-book, or he was worried by the Bankruptcy Bill, or he fancied the men of Leeds were thirty years behind their age, else he would not have treated his auditors to a farrago something like the celebrated discussion "on "Shakspere and the musical glasses."

THE feeling of the citizens of Dublin seems to be unanimously in favour of the decision given by the Royal Commissioner respecting the source of Water Supply for Dublin. It is strange that the Vartry scheme met with such slight encouragement until it was recommended by the strong approval of the Commissioner. The boldness and originality of the plan, perhaps, startled our Town Councillors. Now, however, all acquiesce in the decision, and look forward to the enjoyment of a cup of sparkling water fresh from the green hills of Wicklow.

The Vartry scheme was proposed by Mr. Hassard, a young engineer of acknowledged ability. He is already known as a skilful projector. In 1847, he proposed to construct a direct line of railway between Dublin and Enniskillen. This was strongly opposed by the Midland, Dublin and Drogheda Railway Companies, and three other lines. After a contest of sixteen days' duration, Mr. Hassard carried his bill triumphantly through the House of Lords The measure was subsequently lost in the House of Commons, through a technical defect in the subscription contract. Subsequently Mr. Hassard was engaged as engineer in chief on the Derry and Coleraine Railway. The Derry improvements and waterworks have been designed and partly carried out by him. At present he is engaged on the Newry and Armagh Railway line.

A scheme propounded by an engineer who possessed such qualifications, should have commanded corporate attention at the first. The plan, however, is now approved of by an impartial as well as a most competent judge. We ask, can it be the intention of those who adopt Mr. Hassard's plans to take the result of all his care and labour without remuneration? Surely his exertions and talents deserve some reward and a public acknowledgment. We are sure the matter has only to be mentioned. A great city like this could not intend to avail itself of the genius of an engineer without conferring on him some more tangible acknowledgment than the adoption of his plans.

The *Times* on Iron-cased Ships:—

The course of the discussions upon iron-cased ships has confirmed in every material particular the conclusions which we submitted to the public respecting the new invention. The Gloire is neither more nor less of a success than we conjectured, nor will the discovery, as far as we can see at present, impose upon us the obligation of "reconstructing our navy," although it will give a new character to future line-of-battle ships. An iron-sheathed frigate is not absolutely invulnerable, but it would be practically so in any ordinary conflict with a wooden one. It will not cost half a million, but it will surpass in expensiveness any model yet known. In short, iron plates will be brought into use against the effects of artillery, and probably on land as well as at sea, but what particular forms the invention may take must for some time be a matter of uncertainty. At present we have one great point fully established, and one left in obscurity still. We know that for all practical purposes a ship can be effectually protected by iron plating, but we do not yet know how far this ponderous armour may be compatible with the sailing or steaming qualities of the vessel.

The first of these points has now been admitted by almost all our correspondents, and acknowledged by every statesman who has introduced the subject into his vacation speeches. We may leave it, in fact, as conclusively settled, and proceed at once to the consideration of the second point, which involves far greater difficulties. Since the publication of our last remarks upon the question, it has been reported that the Gloire herself, all perfect as she was thought, has proved a failure as a seagoing vessel. We cannot vouch for the accuracy of the statement, but even if it should be true it would not reflect any discredit upon the architect. The Gloire was never intended to go to sea. The description given of her by the French themselves represented her in express terms as designed for home service only. "Her rig and equipment," said the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, "indicate that the vessel is not intended to go to a distance from our ports, but that she is made for operations in the seas where henceforth the great differences of European policy will be settled." In other words, she was meant for Channel fighting, and, if such vessels were wanted in the Mediterranean, they could, of course, be launched from Mediterranean ports. The Gloire, therefore, though far more moveable than the old floating battery, was, as we remarked, very like a battery still. It seems doubtful whether her speed was not overestimated when she was credited with 13 knots an hour, but, at any rate, she could spin along far more nimbly than the Trusty, and be managed with far greater ease. The only question is whether she cannot be improved upon. We must build Gloires, beyond doubt, if we can build nothing better, but cannot we outstrip our rivals? The French have certainly earned the credit of a first invention, and have turned out a respectable iron-cased frigate before we could show any such fabric; but it will only be in accordance with precedent if we improve upon the pattern, and such, we think, seems a probable event. Indeed, if our neighbours have laid down ten Gloires at once, with the conviction that the model could never be mended, they have acted on British rather than French principles of naval administration, and it will be our turn to take advantage of their experiments.

The Gloire is a straight-sided vessel like an ordinary frigate, whereas in the form to be given to the sides of these craft is involved a preliminary question of the highest importance. The armour now known as Jones' angular plating slopes away from the water's edge at such an angle that no shot could strike it perpendicularly, except from a vessel of lofty build lying close alongside. By this expedient for evading as well as resisting the impact of a projectile, it has been found possible to dispense with a certain proportion of strength, and consequently of weight in the metal of the armour, so that the vessel escapes so much of the encumbrance. The masts, again, and tophamper are materially reduced from the ordinary scale in the construction of the Gloire; but it seems to be doubted whether in more approved models for the new vessels such appendages need be employed at all. Wherever there are masts they may be shot overboard, and wherever they are shot overboard the screw may be fouled, and the vessel rendered helpless. A steam frigate on Jones' model would be all but invisible on the water, and would not only present no vulnerable point to a hostile shot, but would scarcely offer any mark at all. She ought to blow a Gloire into chips as certainly as a Gloire would demolish an old Fisgard or Arethusa. On the other hand, it is said that she would herself be exposed to a singular species of peril. Our readers have seen what Admiral Sartorius could say for his steam-ram. We will not enter upon that controversy at present, but we have heard it surmised that, whatever a steam-ram might do in ordinary cases, she could hardly fail of running down one of these angularly-decked vessels, but would go over her slopes as smoothly as boys down a slide.

Another point concerns the dimensions to be given to the new vessels. We are building four, or, including the specimen just ordered to be laid down at Chatham, five. Three of these are of enormous magnitude, and the one last bespoken will be the largest of all. We are proceeding, therefore, on the same principles which determined our construction of the old line-of-battle ships, and perhaps not unreasonably. Still, there will always be the question whether a small vessel, presenting only a small mark, and requiring only a small crew, may not be preferable to a vessel offering a larger surface to shot and locking up some 800 men. To be sure, when all vessels are invulnerable or invisible alike, this point of comparison may disappear; but we have not reached that consummation yet. However, what we wish to remark is, that the Gloire is neither the one thing nor the other. If the prize is to be won by strength and size, neither she nor any one of her nine sisters could show against the Warrior; if it is to be decided by invisibility and nimbleness, she would be no match for little iron-plated gunboats.

We may further observe that perhaps a partial application of the new invention may be found serviceable. It seems to be admitted that, though very strong and ponderous plates are required to resist heavy shot from rifled guns, a shell might be repelled by a much weaker plate. We are also assured that shells are infinitely the most destructive implements of modern warfare, and that if they can but be kept out of a ship the damage done by shot would be comparatively insignificant. Putting these facts together, it seems natural to presume that even if a vessel be not rendered shot-proof, she might at least be made shell-proof, and that this might be done without much impediment to her seagoing qualities, or any great addition to her cost. It is perfectly evident that, according to the present state of the case, iron-cased ships will be calculated for home service only; indeed, our largest line-of-battle ships, as it is, have seldom been sent to any great distance from home. No three-decker ever yet went round the Cape, and no iron-sided Colossus is likely to take that voyage. It follows, therefore, that our foreign and colonial service must still be performed by old-fashioned vessels, but it does not follow that these vessels may not be rendered less vulnerable than they are by a judicious application of iron-plating. Perhaps, as the lightest craft carry a single heavy gun, so the most nimble cruiser may have her cuirass to suit.

We can only repeat, in conclusion, that what we suggested in the way of reassurance has been entirely borne out by the revelations of the controversy. The new ships are likely to be more expensive than was originally supposed, and the richest nation will therefore have an advantage in constructing them. On this point we can add some authentic information. We believe the actual cost of the largest class of iron-cased ships will be about £350,000, or, according to the old method of reckoning, £100,000 a gun. This is a prodigious charge—in fact, it is double that of our finest three-deckers. Iron, however, will not decay like wood, and—what is of far greater importance—36 guns can be worked with less than half the crew required for 130. An element, again, of the greatest consequence in the question is that of speed, and it is beyond any doubt that we can manufacture the best engines, and that we possess the most valuable fuel. To be brief, we must needs conclude that our old naval superiority has been kept absolutely within our grasp by a discovery which gives us every point in our favour. The new invention offers the sovereignty of the seas to the nation which can work best in iron, provide the best engineers, and supply the largest funds for keeping batteries afloat. If any nation can beat us in a race so regulated, we shall richly deserve our defeat.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

London, Friday Morning.

The tone of the French press in Italy and the Warsaw Conference becomes absolutely menacing. Statesmen began to pull long faces at the article in the *Constitutionnel*, in which they were given to understand by polite hints that France would not stand any meddling with her own handiwork. But the warning in the *Constitutionnel* is a courteous, civil essay, compared to what appears in the *Opinion Nationale*. To give you a fair idea of the matter contained in the latter journal relative to Italy, I am bound to define it as a shriek in columns—a shriek at the Warsaw Conference, which it stigmatises as a conspiracy against France—a shriek against England, whom it accuses of aiding and abetting said conspiracy, with a view to weaken the sympathy gaining ground throughout Europe for France and French policy. "Irritated," the shriek continues, "at not having been able to prevent the annexation of Savoy and Nice, the British Cabinet has left nothing undone to suscitate enemies against us. No sacrifice has been too great for its malignity. It has excited Switzerland, frightened Belgium, and, through the medium of Prussia, blows the fire at Warsaw." Then the writer lowers his tone as he turns to Italy. "Are we," he cries, "to let all our sacrifices go for nought? Have we fought and bled for Italy in '59, to see it crushed by Austria as soon as we turn our back? Are we to wait until an unprincipled coalition is formed against us? Would it not be base for us to keep Savoy and Nice, after we had seen the Romagna wrested from the hands of their elected King? Did we not give Europe to understand that we granted Tuscany and the Æmilias, merely on condition of the restoration of Savoy and Nice. Shall we tolerate a conspiracy whose designs are to *dissever Italian unity and dishonour France?*" The writer then calls on the Emperor—that Emperor whose title to the throne is founded on *the national will*—to ratify the vote of the Italians, and recognise Victor Emmanuel as *King of Unitarian Italy*. Something is surely hatching. The *Morning Chronicle*, which is a consistent exponent of Imperial sentiments, takes up this tone too, and in to-day's paper declares that a permanent solution of the question will never be arrived at till "Europe bids Venetia come forth," and says to Austria, "Loose her and let her go." I have been informed, on good authority, that those articles are official.

The same organ makes a dead set against Whitworth guns. When their reporter was at Southport nearly a hundred shots were fired at a target, distant a thousand yards, without once hitting that target. Eight friction tubes were fired successively before the 80-pounder could be made to explode; spent cartridges had to be extracted with a handspike; friction tubes were launched thirty or forty yards rearwards, so that nothing could live in that direction; and as for accuracy of ricochet there was none. Besides being totally wanting in precision, Whitworth's guns are, says the writer, expensive and dangerous.

In the Irish correspondence to this paper, there is a very complimentary comment on the progress of Ireland.

In the report published by the New Zealand Registrar-General there are some gratifying statistics. The population of the colony in '58 (exclusive of natives) was about 59,000; in '59 it is nearly 71,500. The settlement has also improved morally, mentally, and agriculturally. The number of persons who can read and write now is nine per cent. more than in 1851.

The comedietta, "Cherry and Blue," produced for the first time at Drury-lane last night, was received with unmistakeable approval. The laughter at the predicaments into which Mr. Horace Sackville (Charles Mathews) falls, in his search for a lady to whom he has made an ardent avowal of his love, is continued throughout. The title "Cherry and Blue" refers to a ribbon which the lady gives to her admirer, and which is the cause of all his troubles.

There is a curious piece of news in the *Almanac des Deux Mondes*. A female rifle corps is said to be established at Hartlepool, where the fair volunteers are instructed in fencing, firing, &c., by Mr Stephenson, sergeant instructor in musketry to the Royal Artillery. At first all went very well. Their progress in the use of their weapons and efficiency in drill were undeniable. But, alas! a certain pretty corporal, Miss Fanny H——, fell violently in love with the handsome sergeant. Privates followed her example, and a scene ensued. Taunts were uttered; recriminations followed; challenges were given; and from words the fiery *demoiselles* came to blows. Three duels were fought in one day. History does not state the result; but it is generally understood that, if the gallant sergeant does not retire, matters won't end here.

The *New York Herald* is rather indignant at the sneers uttered by the London press at its "sensation journalism." Accepting the term sensation, it proceeds to assert it is superior over a system in which the style of writing is considered more than the facts, the manner more than the matter. Events first, it says; embellishment after. Proceeding to justify their late notice of the Prince's visit, it brings (at least it alleges) facts to prove that the accounts in the American papers were true and faithful photographs of what occurred; not erroneous, absurd, and singularly stupid as were the letters of the *Times'* correspondent. The writer concludes with a denunciation of the discourteous manner in which the British and Canadian papers treated the American press. It hopes they will eventually be taught better manners.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, AND CO.
are now prepared with all the leading Styles of Garments, suited to present Season.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

B. HYAM'S
LEADING STYLES
FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.
The following are specially announced:—
THE CLEVELAND COAT
can be worn with or without a Coat.—An excellent Overcoat introduced by B. HYAM,
32s, 42s, 48s, and 55s.
THE NEW INVERNESS CAPE;
A novel, graceful, and well-finished Garment, in durable and Fashionable Materials,
20s, 25s, 32s, and 40s.
THE CAMBRIDGE WRAPPER,
in a Variety of the Newest Materials,
20s, 26s, 30s, and 42s.
WALKING AND LOUNGE COATS
in B. HYAM'S newest and most appropriate Styles,
20s, 26s, 32s, and 38s.
UNDRESS, HALF-DRESS, & FULL-DRESS SUITS,
universally admired for
Quality of Material, Fashion, and Workmanship,
40s, 50s, 55s, and 60s.
CONJOINT GARMENTS
suitable for Tourists, Business and General Undress adoption.
THE GUINEA COAT AND VEST,
THE TWENTY SHILLING TROUSERS AND VEST,
THE THIRTY-EIGHT SHILLING SUIT,
THE TRUE-FITTING TROUSERS,
cut on improved principles,
16s 6d.
VESTS TO MATCH,
8s 6d,
Made to Order.
B. HYAM,
Tailor and Clothier,
30, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

MRS. MANNING
Has the honour to announce her return from
PARIS AND LONDON,
and the arrival of her New Goods,
DUBLIN,
102, AND 103, GRAFTON-STREET.
October 19th, 1860.

J. MANNING,
SILK MERCER, AND IMPORTER OF FOREIGN GOODS,
Has the honour to announce his return from
PARIS AND LYONS,
With a magnificent assortment of Novelties suited for the present season.
He also begs respectfully to add that, in order to afford further facilities for his increasing trade, he has made large additions lately to his extensive Warehouse, the new portion of which is exclusively set apart for Silks, Shawls, Fancy Dresses, Gloves and Ribbons.

WORK WELL DONE.
SEMPSTRESS INSTITUTION,
76, GRAFTON-STREET,
Every description of Needlework, including Ladies' Underclothing, and Dressing Gowns.
Dresses made and repaired; Gentlemen's Shirts; Clergymen's Surplices; Gowns, Bands, Quilting, &c.
Workers may be engaged by the day at Ladies' own houses.
Subscriptions in aid of the Funds of this Institution, will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Matron, at 76, Grafton-street, or by Miss Henn, 3, Wilton-place, Secretary Warerooms, on the first floor.
Take Notice—Entrance through the shop of the Industrial Institution.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets &c., at remarkably low prices.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELLERY MANUFACTORY,
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
JAMES MAYFIELD begs to call attention to his New and Beautiful Selection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Manufactured by him and to his order.
Gold Patent Lever Watches (best quality), £14; Second ditto, £10; Gold Genevas (best quality), £5 to £8; Second quality, £3 10s. to £4 15s.; Best Dublin-made Silver Patent Lever Watch, £4 17s. 6d.; a Good, Strong Lever, at £4 (warranted); Silver Genevas (best quality), £2 15s. to 3 Guineas; a very excellent Silver Geneva, at £1 5s. (guaranteed for three years).
In Jewellery will be found a Choice Selection of Fine Gold Brooches, Bracelets, Ear-rings, Pins, Studs, Rings, Lockets, Charms, Sleeve-links, Keys, Fine Gold Albert and Long Chains, &c. &c.
Carriage, Drawingroom, and Fancy Clocks.
J. M. begs to inform his Customers that, in consequence of the very rapid increase in his business, he has been compelled to make additional Workshops.
Having now the advantage of more Extensive Premises, improved Machinery, and a greater number of Foreign, as well as English Workmen, he is prepared to execute all orders, and every description of Repairs, with promptitude and attention.
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
Dublin, Sept., 1860.
. The Highest Price given in Cash for Old Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &c.
Branch Establishment,
30 AND 31, ESSEX-QUAY.

TO BE SOLD; £16 10s, cost 25 Guineas, a Small-sized Gold Hunting WATCH, detached lever escapement, jewelled with maintaining power, and Gold Albert Chain, with seal key. To be seen at the Plate, Watch, and Jewellery Establishment, 75, Grafton-street (late T. BENNETT'S).
N.B.—Diamonds, Plate, and Jewels purchased for Cash, or taken in exchange. Plate lent on Hire, and old Plated Goods Re-plated.

In the matter of George M'Nally, a Bankrupt.
UNRESERVED SALE OF FIRST-CLASS JEWELLERY, &c.—The entire Stock, purchased within the last month from the most Eminent Manufacturers, consisting of Gold, Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, Silver and Electro-plated Goods, will be Sold considerably under cost price.
15, COLLEGE-GREEN.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 108, GRAFTON-STREET.

SILVER WAR MEDALS, OF
Every Description, Mounted and Furnished
By WILLIAM BRODRICK,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, GOLD AND SILVERSMITH,
TO THE ARMY AND NAVY,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, A.D. 1818.
For the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, of her Majesty's Regiments (and Navy), Silver Medals, Miniature and Medals, Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, and Rings, in every design, and Ribbons of every description, supplied on the shortest notice.
Names engraved on Medals, and repairs neatly executed.
Patronised by the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, 1st Royal Dragoons, Royal Scots Greys, 13th and 3rd Light Dragoons, Royal Artillery and Military Train, 55th Foot, 76th, 16th, 18th Royal Irish, Fusilier and Grenadier Guards, 96th, 95th, and 92nd Highlanders, 15th, 38th, 22nd, 10th, 30th, and Militia Regiments, Curragh Camp, and Aldershot Camp, India Regiments, &c.
Presentation Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Silver Tea Sets, Silver Electro-Tea Sets, and Jewellery of the Newest Designs in Stock, and made to order by the Proprietor,
WILLIAM BRODRICK,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
Portable Eight-Day Plain and Striking Clocks, suitable (or Portable) for the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers' Messrooms. Engraving Executed, Arms, Crests and Mottoes, Home and India Plate and Jewellery Repaired, Home and Foreign Watches and Clocks repaired on the Premises by Practical Workmen.
Please direct to 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
Post-office orders attended to.

JEWELLERY, PLATE, AND ELECTRO-PLATE WAREROOMS,
43, GRAFTON-STREET.
The Proprietor, H. E. FLAVELLE, a Manufacturer of long standing in this City, has lately fitted up the largest Workshops in Ireland for the Manufacturing of Jewellery, &c.
Diamonds, Pearls, and other Gems Re-set.
Electro-Plating on a most extensive scale, and Persons requiring Articles Re-plated can see them in progress at his extensive Workshops, 43, GRAFTON-STREET.
Motto Watches, at the lowest possible scale of prices, with ten years' engagement.
Hair Plaited and Mounted in every variety of Bracelets, Brooches, Rings, Pins, &c.
N.B.—His Re-plating of old articles, such as Candlesticks, Dishes, Spoons, Forks, &c., cannot be equalled by any house in the City. A single trial will prove this.
Left for sale, a superior Gold English Lever Watch, for £15. It is a full size, 10 holes jewelled, and originally cost £28—a decided bargain.
Of Importance—A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING and HALL MARKED GOLD GUARD RING at 15s., 16s., and 18s., sent free in a Morocco Case to any part of Ireland, on receipt of a Post Order or Stamps. Direct to WILLIAM BRODRICK, Goldsmith, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, Dublin.

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THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN;
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired

COOKING FOR THE MILLION.
PATENT AMERICAN PORTABLE KITCHENERS AND STOVES.
HODGES AND SONS
Respectfully beg to call attention to the above useful and ECONOMICAL articles, which for their capabilities cannot be surpassed by any other Range of their SIZE. They are PORTABLE, and can be removed as easily as any ordinary piece of furniture. The expense of MASON'S TIME SETTING will be saved, which often cost more than the value of a small Range, by purchasing one of these. They can be placed either in front of a common Range, or in the recess usually occupied by one. A small size will cook for nine or ten persons daily, at an average expense of about 1s 3d PER WEEK, AND CAN BE SEEN WORKING at
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where every information will be given respecting them: They are sold complete, including all cooking vessels and pans, by the Sole Agents,
HODGES AND SONS,
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THE IRON BEDSTEAD TRADE.
J. EDMUNDSON and CO. have added another large Show-room to the above department, and respectfully solicit inspection of their stock of Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Children's Cots, which is unrivalled in this country for extent, completeness of assortment, and excellence of workmanship. Bedding supplied complete. In every other description of Housefurnishing Ironmongery, J. E. and Co.'s stock will be found fully assorted. The quality is of the best description, and the prices very moderate. They would, in particular, allude to the following, amongst many other articles, viz.:—
Baths and Toilet Ware, Tea Trays, Tea Urns, Moderateur Lamps in China and Bronze.
Drawingroom and Parlour Grates, Fenders, and Fire-Irons.
Electro-plated Tea Sets, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c.
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J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.
Are Agents for Milner's Fireproof Safes and Boxes,
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Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Country Mansions and Towns.
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.

ECONOMY, CLEANLINESS, AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.
PATENT BELMONTINE AND PARAFFIN LAMPS.
The Best and Cheapest yet produced.
M'MASTER AND CO. are now supplied with an extensive and varied Stock of the above, comprising Table Lamps of the newest designs, suitable for the Diningroom, the Study, or for general family use.
Special attention is directed to "The Registered Bude Lamp," which, for illuminating power as a Lamp is unequalled. Hall and Passage Lamps in various patterns.
THE WORKING MAN'S LAMP,
COMPLETE for 1s 3d!!!
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DIAMONDS, GEMS of all kinds, PLATE, &c., purchased to any amount, and highest price given in exchange. THOMAS BRUNKER, 111, Grafton-street, opposite the Provost's.

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Beg to call special attention to their immense Stock of Pier and other Glasses, likewise their well-assorted Stock of Drawingroom Diningroom, and Bedroom Furniture.
The New Premises opened on Monday, October 1st, will be found replete with every necessary for the Furnishing of a Cottage, Villa, or Mansion. Notice the address—
61, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN,
AND
11 AND 12, BACHELORS'-WALK.
Furniture lent on Hire.

FAWCETT AND CO.'S
Celebrated Genuine Black Tea, ... 4s 0d per lb.
Fawcett & Co.'s Family Congou, ... 3s 8d "
Purchasers of 10lb., and upwards, are allowed a discount of 2d per pound.
FAWCETT & CO.'S
Excellent Dinner Sherry, ... 24s 0d per doz.
Fawcett & Co.'s Old Port (fresh bottled), ... 28s 0d "
Purchasers of four dozen, and upwards, are allowed a discount of 1s per dozen.
Fawcett and Co.'s Best Old Irish Whiskey, .. 18s 0d per gal.
(A quality rarely met with.)
Fawcett and Co.'s Fine old Mellow do, .. 16s "
(Particularly recommended for family use.)
Purchasers of five gallons, and upwards, are allowed a discount of 6d per gallon.
OUR FRUIT DEPARTMENT
is supplied with the Choicest Descriptions of Currants, Raisins, Figs, French Plums, Jordan Almonds, &c., at the Lowest Market Cash Prices.
FAWCETT AND CO.,
DIRECT WINE IMPORTERS,
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AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—
The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage.
Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb.
Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."
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REILLY & SONS., 14, Westmoreland-street.
BERMINGHAM, 2, Westland-row.
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ANDREWS & CO., Dame-street.
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SMYTH & SONS, 1, Westland-row.
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TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—
FLOUR, best whites, or Pastry and Puddings, 2s 6d per stone.
Do., superfine, for making Bread, .. 2s to 2s 4d.
WHEATMEAL, made from best white Wheat, 1s 8d to 2s.
Delivered to any part of the city, if in quantities of two stone and upwards.
Orders by letter carefully attended to.
Custom-House Steam Mills, WM. POWER,
No. 4, Amien-street, December, 1859. Proprietor.

NEW SEASON'S TEA,
ex FALCON.
The finest imported 4s. per lb.
Finest Orange Pekoe, 4s. 4d.
The Old-Established Tea and Wine Warehouse,
12 and 13, GREAT DENMARK-STREET.
ROBERT BLAKE,
TEA AND WINE MERCHANT.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Mrs. WILLIAM THOMAS,
11 and 12, WELLINGTON QUAY,
and 12, NASSAU-STREET,
Respectfully informs the Public that the entire Magnificent Stock purchased by her late husband must be sold without delay. Purchasers are respectfully invited to inspect and judge for themselves. The prices have been very much reduced, to ensure a speedy sale.
Mrs. WILLIAM THOMAS solicits a continuance of that kind patronage so liberally bestowed upon the Establishment during her late husband's lifetime.
The business will be carried on as usual, by Mrs. THOMAS, whose care will be to see her customers attended to diligently, and with economy.
Mr. J. F. Boake, inventor of the celebrated Airometric, and Railway Signal Lamps, still continues to superintend the Lamp and Oil Department.
11 and 12, WELLINGTON-QUAY,
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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
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Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest style:—
Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article in Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemists' Bottles.
Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with accuracy and despatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Naldire's Worm Powders, and Rackem's Distemper Balls.
OLD GLASS WORKS,
4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE undersigned desire to bring before the notice of the benevolent public the following very peculiar and distressing case:—A Gentleman highly educated, a Graduate of Dublin University, of blameless character, is at present in the most embarrassed circumstances owing to a public situation which he held having been done away with, and his being since unable to obtain any other permanent employment. He has a wife and a family of nine children to maintain, out of his present precarious earnings, which amount only to a few shillings in the week; they are consequently often in want of the bare necessaries of life. We can vouch for his respectability and desire to live by the fruit of his own industry, and are also convinced that if by an effort on the part of a few Christian friends, his present liabilities (amounting to about £100) could be paid up, and a few more pounds (say £20) given, to set him afloat in a Commission Agency, in joining which he has an opportunity at present, if he could command the small necessary capital, he would be once more able to support himself and his family in comfort and independence.

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C. S. STANFORD, D.D., Dublin. J. J. MACSORLEY, A.M., Dublin.
C. M. FLEURY, D.D., Dublin. JOHN RAINSFORD, Esq. 36, Upper
H. VERSCHOYLE, A.M., Dublin. Baggot-street.

Contributions will be received by any of the above, or by the TREASURER, Thomas H. M'Dermott, 10 Kildare-street, Dublin.
The following contributions have been already received:—Rev. Hugh M'Neile, D.D. Liverpool, £1; Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, £1; A Lady, per John Rainsford, Esq., 5s.; Rev. C. S. Stevenson, Westcourt, Callan, and Rev. J. Alexander, Callan, £1 each, per Rev. H. Verschoyle; Lady Arabella Brooke, Colonel Brooke, Dr. Tweedy, £1 each, and Rev. John Grogan, 10s, per the Rev Dr. Stanford; Robert Rainsford, Esq., 10s; Miss Booker, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 2s 6d; A Friend, per Thomas H. M'Dermott, £3; Captain Caulfeild, per ditto, 10s.; Rev. R. G. Greene, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, £1; Miss White, per ditto, 10s.; — Gawne, Esq., per Miss Congreve, £2; —Milner, Esq., per ditto, £2 2s.; Miss Congreve, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 10s.; George Cooke, Esq., £1 5d.; John Greham, Esq., Seafield House, Bray, £1, per T. H. M'Dermott; J. L., per ditto, 4s. 6d.; Dr. Hudson, £1; Mrs. Gen. Saunders, £1; A.J., 5s., postage stamps; and E. H. L., £1 (half-note), per T. H. M'Dermott; George Casey, Esq., £1, per T. H. M'Dermott; Mr. and Mrs. Barlow, £1, per Mrs H. Verschoyle; E. F., 5s, per J. R insford, Esq.; Captain Hamilton and a Friend, £1 each, per T. H. M'Dermott; H. M. D. (Postage Stamps), 5s, per ditto; Rev. W. A., Derry, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, £1;

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Having completed their
NEW SUITE OF WAREROOMS,
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Their present stock of Pianofortes having been personally selected in London, will be found to be of unusual excellence.
PIANOFORTE AND HARMONIUM WAREHOUSE,
13, WESTLAND ROW,
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SERMONS ON SUNDAY, OCT. 28, 1860.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

1 Mission Building, 27, Townsend-street. 11-30 a.m. Rev. C. F. MACARTHY, A.M., Ex-Schol. S.I.C.M.
Subject:—"Seek Salvation full and free in Christ."—St. Luke, xiv. 17.
2. Mission Building. 7 p.m. Rev. H. C. EADE, M.A., Missionary Secretary.
Subject:—"No Priest but Jesus."
1. Why do not Dr. Cullen and his priests tell the people "that they should come, for now all things are ready"?—St. Luke, xiv. 17, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Has not God provided all things needed for salvation in Christ Jesus, His Son? What more can sinners need than His all-sufficient sacrifice—satisfaction, redemption, and propitiation for their sins, with the never-failing intercession of His untransferable priesthood, the benefits of which are received by all who put faith in Him as their Saviour?—Heb., vii. 24, 25, Roman Catholic Bible.
Does not Christ say, "Come unto me;" "He that cometh to me shall not hunger;" "If any man thirst, let him come to me, and drink;" and "Him that cometh to me I will not cast out"?—St. Matt., xi. 28; St. John, vi. 35, 37; vii. 37, Roman Catholic Bible.
II. How can the Roman Catholic so-called "priests" be really priests, when they have no real sacrifice to offer, but wafers and wine?—See Heb. viii, 3, Roman Catholic Bible.
Did not Christ sacrifice Himself by suffering, blood-shedding, and death? How can the Roman Catholic "priests" sacrifice Him now, when none of these can take place?—Heb. ix. 22-28; Rom., vi., 9; 1 Pet. iii. 18, Dr. Cullen's Roman Catholic Bible.
Why is no minister of the Gospel as such called *hierens*, or sacrificing priests, in the whole New Testament?
Why did Christ and His Apostles ordain no "priests," and why did the Church of Rome possess no sacrificing priests for nearly 1,000 years after Christ?—See Liguori on the Council of Trent, p. 345, and Bailly de Ordine.
Are not the Pope and his "priests," then, usurpers of an office that belongs only to Christ, who is "a priest for ever," without substitute, vicar, or successor, but fulfilling all the functions of His own priesthood now "in the presence of God for us"?—Heb. iv, 14-16; ix. 24, Dr. Cullen's Roman Catholic Bible.
Roman Catholic friends, come and hear; bring your Bibles; trust in the only Priest, and you cannot be lost.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The recovery from yesterday's final quotations which was noticeable in the London Stock market this morning, gradually gave way to more unfavourable symptoms, the prices of Consols at the close being almost identical with those of yesterday; New 3 per Cents., however, left off one-eighth higher. Business in our local market was still much circumscribed, and no important change either in prices or in the tone of the market could be observed; Consols stood at £91⅞ for deferred delivery, and New 3 per Cents. were a shade lower. In the Share market much dulness was still apparent, but last rates were, in most instances, firmly supported.

The sole transaction recorded in Banking Securities is that in Nationals, which steadily maintained yesterday's value (£63). Hibernians were on sale at £37, and Royals were also offered at £27½.

In Steam—Atlantics again passed hands at £4, and appeared steady. British and Irish and Dublin and Liverpool Building Shares were also negociated, yesterday's rates ruling in each case; the former were still required at the price, sellers holding out for £46, and the latter were steady. There were offers to buy City of Dublin £100 Shares and Dublin and Glasgows. Dundalks (limited) remained as previously reported.

In Mines—Connorrees were first quoted to-day at a slight falling off from yesterday's closing rate (35s 9d), and subsequently at a still lower price, which, however, gave way to a slight recovery; and the market finally left off with buyers at 35s 6d; sellers at 36s; the dealings as usual being on a large scale. Wicklow Coppers fell back to the extent of £1 per share, and at the depreciation more were to be had, buyers offering £68½. Carysforts (15s paid) were asked for at 14s, and the nominal rates were:—General Mines, £4¼ to £4½, and Mining Company of Ireland, £13 to £13.

In the Miscellaneous group of Shares—Alliance and Consumers' Gas alone passed hands at a slightly lower price, and appeared steady. Grand Canal Stock was on sale at last rate (£35); and for Patriotics, yesterday's price would have been given.

The only improvement marked in Railway Shares is that in Great Southern Stock, which moved up to £112½, dealings for the account being quoted at one-eighth lower. A drooping tendency is still apparent in Midland Great Westerns, the Half Shares having experienced a further decline of one-eighth to-day. Nominal quotations were as follows:—Belfast and Northern Counties, buyers at £45; Cork and Passages buyers, at £10; Cork and Youghals, sellers at £4½; Dublin and Belfast Junctions, £43 to £43½; Irish South Easterns, £5 18s 9d to £6; and Midlands (£50) £51¾ to £52. There were offers to sell Dublin and Droghedas (£75) at par, Dublin and Wexfords at £5, and Dundalk and Enniskillens at £12½. Transactions in Preference were restricted to Cork and Bandon 6 per cents., which passed hands at a reduction of one-eighth, at which, however, more would be taken. Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cents (B) were nominally £9½ to £9¾, and Great Southern 4 per cent. Stock was offered for sale at £99⅞.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—OCT. 26.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols	—
Ditto for new account 8th November	91⅞
New 3 per Cent. Stock	91⅞
Ditto account, 8th November	91¾
Ditto for new account, 10th December	91¾
BANKS.	
National	63
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	4
British and Irish	45½
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building	54
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	35s 6d
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	69
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers' Gas account	9¼ ⅛
RAILWAYS.	
Great Southern and Western	112½
Midland Great Western	—
Do. Half Shares account	25¼

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31st October. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	91⅞		91⅞			92
Ditto for Account	91⅞				91⅞	
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	91⅞ ⅞	91⅞ ¾	91¾ ⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91¾ ⅞
Ditto for Account	91⅞			91¾ ⅞	91⅞	91⅞
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—OCTOBER 26.

OPENING PRICES.
Consols Money, 93⅛
Account, 93⅛
New Threes, 91⅞ ⅞

NOON PRICES.
Consols Money, 93⅛
Account, 93⅛
New Threes 91⅞ ⅞

1 P.M. PRICES.
Consols Money, 93⅛
Account, 93⅛
New Threes, 91⅞ ⅞

2-15 P.M. PRICES.
Consols Money, 92⅞ 93
Account, 92⅞ 93
New Threes, 91⅞ ⅞

CLOSING PRICES.
Consols Money, 92⅞
Account, 92⅞
New Threes, 91⅞ ⅞

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 2 prem..; Eastern Counties, 52¾; Caledonians, 91¾; Great Northern, 115¾ ½; Great Western, 72¾ ½; Great Western of Canada, 13⅞; Great Southern and Western, —. Lancashire and Yorkshire, 117 117⅞; London and North Western, 100 100¼ ⅞; Leeds Northern, 58¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 46¾; Midland Stock, 133¼ ⅞ ⅞; South Eastern, 84⅞ ⅞; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 102⅞ ¾; York and North Midland, 88¼ ¾; London and South Western, 97¾; Great Western, —; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern, A, 117; Grand Trunks, 26 5; North British, 62¾; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), 56¾; Bank Stock, 229½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols have been very steady all the morning at 93 to ⅛, little doing. Shares opened rather dull, but have rallied again and are now steady, and firm at a slight advance upon the closing prices of yesterday. Canadians flat and idle.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Thursday Evening.

The absence of gold arrivals from Australia is now one of the chief features against the market, a withdrawal from Bank having to-day been found necessary. The sitting of the weekly court at the Bank excited little interest, the impression being general that no alteration would be made in the rate of Discount. The English Funds which had previously been firm in consequence of the statement in the *Constitutionnel* on the attitude of France on the Italian question, nevertheless assumed an appearance of increased strength on the decision of the Bank Court being made known after regular hours, however, the symptoms were less favourable. Rupee paper underwent another decline of one-half per cent. About £20,000 in bar gold was withdrawn from Bank to-day for export; £50,000 was also taken for English.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Thursday Evening.

The Funds opened with firmness, and soon experienced an advance of nearly one-fourth per cent, but in the afternoon there was some return of dulness, and Consols finally closed nearly one-eighth per cent higher than yesterday. The other markets were generally firm in the morning, and heavy at the close. British Railway Stocks have given way. No alteration in the Discount market. No supplies having come forward, £20,000 in bar gold was to-day withdrawn from the Bank for export, in addition to £30,000 or £50,000 in sovs., which was then for shipment, chiefly to Alexandria. It is understood that further remittances of gold will be made to Egypt during the next few weeks; Egypt takes gold in payment for wheat.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The conference at Warsaw is now attracting almost universal attention, and considerable uncertainty has been manifested with regard to the issue of the existing European political difficulties; but this condition of things produces little immediate influence, except the dulness which has been so long visible. A favourable change, however, has taken place since Thursday last in the general appearance of the Money market, the withdrawals of specie from the Bank of England having been limited in amount. At the Stock Exchange, moreover, an augmented supply of money has been on offer, enabling those requiring accommodation to obtain temporary advances on very moderate terms. In the Discount market, likewise, the supply has increased, resources appearing to come into employment which had been previously held back; and a diminution in the general demand for accommodation has induced bankers and brokers, who have ample means at their command, to make a slight reduction in their rates, and through these means the terms appear to have been gradually descending, two months' bills being freely capable of negociation at 3¼ and 4 per cent., and advances have been made by joint-stock banks at 3¼ to 3½ per cent. on very first class paper of short date. An improved feeling was also caused by the weekly court of the above bank having broken up on yesterday without making any alteration in the rate of discount, although this result was generally anticipated, owing to the recent discontinuance of gold withdrawals, the plentiful supply of money, and the diminished inquiry for commercial purposes; but considering the approaching liquidation of mercantile engagements, and the prospect of large shipments of gold to the Continent, it is scarcely believed that the reaction will proceed much further. The quotation for silver remains unchanged.

Wool—Prices firm in our market at 26s 6d to 27s 4d; short skin, 16s per 14lbs. The quantity exported from the North-wall, for the week ended on Wednesday, amounted to 350 bales and packs, a large portion being for French account.

Silk—The following report of the silk sales is from Messrs. Durant and Co.'s circular;—

"The public sales commenced yesterday, and are concluded. The quantity offered was about 1,800 bales Bengal silk, 3,000 bales China, 1,000 bales Japan, and 300 bales Canton. As usual, the whole was allowed to pass without biddings; but was a meagre assortment, comprising very little really desirable in any of the respective classes. Trade continues as bad and unpromising as ever; but the progress of the season naturally induces some of our manufacturers to be turning their attention to preparation for the spring, at present without any noticeable effect beyond their having availed themselves of the anxiety of importers to sell at the last unloading, to buy some small quantities at a reduction of another 6d per lb. Unfortunately the steamer just arrived from China brings only 250 bales, instead of her usual complement; we are thus left to wait another week for a supply."

Cotton—Demand has become less active, but the market has been steady at previous rates. Sales for the week, 53,480 bales.

Hemp—Forty-six bales Bombay were taken in on yesterday in London, at £23, and sixty bales of Hungarian, not dressed, at £38 5s.

Jute—London market dull; late rates are, however, obtained on any sales effected.

Metals—Scotch pig iron is quoted in same market at 52s to 52s 3d; spelter, extra small plates, sells at about £19 15s per ton. No sales in tin on yesterday.

Produce—The dealings in the London market on Tuesday showed increased animation in the demand for most of the principal staples. Tea brought full rates on that day, and sugars were in active request at an advance of 6d per cwt. For coffee there was a steady inquiry, and in fruit and spices some transactions were recorded, but rice showed rather less activity. On the next day (Wednesday), coffee declined 1s per cwt., in consequence of increased supplies coming forward from recent arrivals, and sago flour advanced 1s per cwt., the demand being very active, and which was said to be chiefly on French account. The tallow market on the same day was flat, and prices were fully 3d lower. Further arrivals of two thousand casks were mentioned, and the further quantity of Russian on the water was estimated at nearly 19,000 casks; in other articles very little change occurred. According to yesterday's report from Mincing-lane, a steady business was transacted. Tea was in fair request, and good and medium qualities realised full rates. Sugars were a fraction dearer, while full prices were realised for rice, rum, and fruit, but coffee continued dull, at a further decline of 6d per cwt., and the tallow market showed rather less buoyancy, P.Y.C. on the spot and for forward delivery up to March being quoted at 59s per cwt. The telegram respecting this day's market represents sugar to be very firm, and in some instances dearer; coffee steady, at yesterday's decline; tea and rice very firm; and tallow steady. The following is yesterday's report:—

Tea—The market is firm, and a fair amount of business has been transacted in the medium kinds of congou; good common, 1s 3d per lb.

Coffee—Native Ceylon is inactive, and prices are easier; 278 bags good ordinary sold at 63s to 63s 6d; 574 casks 51 barrels 252 bags Plantation were offered, and went off at irregular prices; low middling to good middling bold bright blue, 70s to 72s; low middling and middling greyish blue, 69s to 71s; middling and good bold dingy grey, 72s to 76s; small, 68s to 72s; peaberry, 72s to 79s; and triage, 54s 6d to 64s 6d per cwt.

Sugar—The market is firm, and in some cases prices are a shade higher. About 890 casks West India sold. At sale 150 casks Cuba Muscovado all sold at firm prices; low middling to good yellow, 41s 6d to 44s; one lot 45s 6d. The refined descriptions were again in increased demand, at stiff prices; brown lumps and common titlers, 49s 6d to 50s per cwt.

Rice is steady; about 250 bags good Madras sold at 12s, and 1,500 to 1,800 bags other kinds at firm rates.

Rum is firm; 100 puns. pale leewards have been sold at 1s 8d; 80 puns. common Jamaica sold at 3s 4d per gallon.

Tallow—The market is quiet; 59s in all positions.

Drugs, &c.—A fair proportion of the goods offered sold. Yellow bark was held for 4s 8d to 5s; crown and grey 1s 8d to 2s 2d. Turkey Arabic part sold at moderate prices. Turkey opium part sold; good and fine, 17s 6d to 19s. Castor oil steady. Ipecacuanha brought in 4s 9d. Fine button shell lac sold at £10 17s 6d to £1; fibre, £7 7s 6d to £10. Olibanum rather cheaper, Kowrie gum 25s 6d to 27s dearer. Benjamin part sold, £6 17s 6d to £8 10s. Batavia gum Damar sold, 50s 52s 6d per cwt.

Oils—Linseed quiet, 30s here and at Hull. Rape quieter. No change in cocoa nut or palm. Turpentine firmer, buyers 34s 6d.

Green Fruit—Demand good, and the parcels of the new crop are taken off the market on arrival. Some Malaga lemons, sold by Keelin and Hunt at public sale, realised a high figure, the article being scarce. Three cargoes of new black Spanish have arrived and reduced 5s per barrel from the opening price. The crop of Almeria grapes will be better than that of last year. Some parcels daily expected.

Provisions—The bacon market was small this week, and prices tended upward, 1s advance having taken place in fine middles. For butter, however, the demand was not so active. Owing to limited supplies from Hamburg Irish bacon was more inquired after this week in London, and an advance of 1s per cwt. was obtained for prime parcels on the spot and for immediate shipment; and Irish butter was, also, on the advance in the same market, in consequence of best foreign having become dearer. The quantity of butter shipped from the North-wall, for the week ended on Wednesday, comprised 6,800 firkins, 2 boxes, 5 barrels, and 53 casks.

Potatoes bring from 4s to 5s for Downs; and from 5s to 6s per cwt. for kemps.

Hay, 2s 6d to 4s; straw, 1s 8d to 2s 2d per cwt. Markets continue large, and considerable quantities appear to be purchasing for shipment to Scotland.

Coals—A further advance has occurred, and prices are now from 21s 6d to 23s 6d per ton for house coals.

Cattle—At Salford, on Wednesday, there was an unusually large market for beasts, but they were nearly all sold notwithstanding, little reduction, moreover, having occurred. In London, on the contrary, trade on yesterday is reported to have been excessively heavy, although the supplies of each kind of fat stock were limited; no change in prices, however, occurred, except a decline of from ¼d to ½d per lb. in veal. Our Smithfield cattle market was much smaller than last week; the quotable prices the same, but inferior sorts a shade lower. The pig market was a large one, and high prices were obtained. During the week ended on Wednesday the exports from the North-wall comprised 3,404 head of cattle; 2,645 sheep; and 1,630 pigs.

Grain—A review of the reports of the English markets, held in the early part of this week, shows late prices for wheat to have been maintained, and even advanced rates to have been obtained in several places. In Glasgow, on Wednesday, fine qualities of this article were 6d dearer, and flour was in moderate request at an advance of 6d to 1s per barrel; beans, oatmeal, and Indian corn, also brought more money, but oats were unchanged in value. In London, on Tuesday, wheat was very firm, and maize was in such active demand as to bring from 1s to 2s over the prices paid at Mark-lane on the previous day. At Wednesday's market the supply of English wheat on offer was very poor, but good and fine samples were readily disposed of at very full prices, and, notwithstanding additional large supplies, the demand for foreign was in a healthy state, at extreme quotations. For floating cargoes of grain, however, the inquiry was not so active, but firmer terms were obtained in those cases in which transactions took place. Owing to large imports the flour trade was very inactive, but oats, barley, beans, and peas were easily disposed of, the first-named having, besides, become 6d dearer. At Wakefield, to-day, good old and dry wheat was steady at last week's rates, but other sorts were unsaleable, and barley and beans were rather dearer. At Mark-lane the weather to-day was wet, cloudy, and unsettled; wheat was in fair request at Monday's prices, and barley was dearer, and in good demand; but in other articles there was no change. At this day's Liverpool market there was a full attendance, and a fair inquiry for wheat, without, however, much being done in this grain. Flour was scarce, and fully as dear; and both oatmeal and Indian corn were held for an advance, the former for 1s per load, and the latter for 6d per quarter more money. At our Corn Exchange this morning the supply of farmers' grain was small, and there was some activity on the part of buyers, the prices of Tuesday being generally supported; Indian corn was in fair demand, and from 1s to 1s 6d dearer; 40s having been paid for Ibrails, and white American bringing a high figure; prime malting barley was likewise higher. The following are the quotations, viz:—white wheat, 32s to 34s 6d; red, 27s to 33s; barley, 16s to 20s 6d; bere, 13s to 15s; rape, 30s to 33s; oats, 12s 6d to 15s; oatmeal, 15s 6d to 17s; and bakers' flour, 20s to 23s.

The foreign imports into Dublin from Monday last, up to yesterday evening, comprise 131 tons of linseed cake from Riga; 2,450 quarters of Taganrog wheat, and 3,000 quarters of Indian corn, from Sulina.

The following were the arrivals of grain-laden vessels at ports of call from the 17th to the 23rd instant, both days included, viz:—78 cargoes of wheat, 27 of Indian corn, 4 of barley, 1 of oats, 1 of beans, 2 of rye, 15 of linseed, and 1 of rape.

Considerable transactions were effected in linseed in the London market in the early part of the present week, and an advance of about 1s per quarter was established.

An Account of the total quantities of each kind of Corn, distinguishing Foreign and Colonial, imported into the principal Ports of Great Britain (viz., London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, and Perth), and the amount of duty thereon, in the week ended Oct. 17, 1860:—

Species.	Quantities Imported as above. Foreign. Qrs.	Bs.	Colonial. Qrs.	Bs.	Amount of Duty received. Foreign. £	s.	d.	Colonial. £	s.	d.
Wheat & Wheat Flour	204,169	7	7,469	5	11,028	3	7	407	19	0
Barley & Barley Meal	21,196	6	—		1,09	13	4	—		
Oats and Oat Meal	34,240	2	1	2	1,712	0	11	—		
Rye and Rye Meal	114	1	—		5	14	2	—		
Peas and Pea Meal	1,779	7	1,602	0	89	0	1	80	2	0
Beans and Bean Meal	11,411	6	—		571	1	2	—		
Indian Corn and Indian Meal	20,928	5	—		1,056	2	1	—		
Buck Wheat and Buck Wheat Meal	20	0	—		1	0	0	—		
Bere or Bigg	—		—		—			—		
	2971	51	9,072	7	15,672	19	11	488	1	9

NOTE.—The quantities of Corn admitted to Home Consumption within the week were identical with the quantities imported.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

There was a small and rather brisk market at our Corn Exchange to-day. The general currencies of Tuesday were fully supported, and in some cases the best samples of malting barley brought a trifling advance.

	s D		s D		s D		s D
White Wheat	32 0	to	34 6	Oatmeal	15 6	to	17 0
Red do	27 0	to	33 0	Rapeseed	30 0	to	33 0
Oats	12 6	to	15 0	Bakers' flour	20 0	to	23 0
Bere	13 0	to	15 0	Indian corn	37 0	to	40 0
Barley	16 0	to	20 6	per 480lbs.			

DUBLIN MARKETS—FRIDAY.

Provisions—Spitalfields—Bacon market this week small, with active buying, middling being 1s dearer. Prices—Flitch, 68s to 72s; middles, 74s to 76s; cheeks, 44s; American bacon, (6s 4) 63s; hams, 60s to 63s; long do., 76s, 78s, to 80s; lard, 76s per cwt.

St. Sepulchre's Butter and Bacon Market—Bacon, new, 70s to 73s; old, 60s; hams, new, 60s to 63s. Cheeks, 44s to 46s 6d per cwt. Oats, 14s to 15s per barrel. Cool butter, 11s to 13s per lb; firkins, 10s to 12s per cwt. Poultry—Geese, 2s 6d to 5s each; crammed fowl, 5s to 7s per couple; chickens (alive), 1s 4d to 2s 6d; rabbits, 1s to 1s 6d per pair.

Egg and Butter Market, Little-green.—Eggs, hens, 8s to 8s 3d per 124 (wholesale). Hens. 9s to 9s 2d per ditto (retail). Cool butter, 10d to 12d per lb. Firkins, 93s to 106s per cwt.

Dublin Butter Crane.—Firsts, 112s; seconds, 106s; thirds, 100s. Cool Butter, 10d to 13d per lb.

Fish—Fresh herrings, 4s to 5s per hundred; Scotch herrings, 25s to 30s per barrel.

Hay and Straw—Hay, 3s to 4s per cwt.; straw, 1s 8d to 2s 6d per ditto.

Potatoes—Downs, 3s 6d to 4s 8d per cwt.; kemps. 5s to 6s per ditto.

Bread—First quality, 9d; second do, 8d; third do, 7½d per 4lb.

Coals—House, 19s 6d to 21s 6d per ton; furnace, 17s 6d per ditto; smiths', 17s per do.

Wool—26s 6d to 27s per 14lbs. Demand continues good.

LONDON CORN MARKET, OCT. 26.—Weather wet. Attendance rather thin. Wheat in fair request at Monday's prices. Barley a good sale at its advance. Flour trade firm. (UNDERHILL'S REPORT.)—Weather cloudy and unsettled. The trade generally steady for all articles at the full prices of Monday. Feeding articles being all against buyers.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, OCT. 26.—Full attendance a fair inquiry for wheat, but not much doing. Flour scarce, and fully as dear. Oatmeal held for an advance of 1s per load. Indian corn very firm at an advance of fully 6d dearer.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, OCT. 26.—Sales of week 53,480 bales, including 5,780 on spec., and 8,550 for export. Quotations of fair 7⅞; low upland, 7¼; Mobile, 7½.

CORK CORN MARKET, OCT. 26.—White wheat, 27s to 33s 6d; red wheat, 24s to 32s; oats 11 10 to 15s; barley 14s to 17s 6d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, OCT 26.—Firsts 111s; seconds 110s; thirds, 100s; fourths, 94s; fifths, 85; sixths, 68s. 3,000 in market.

GENERAL AVERAGES OF GRAIN made up to Saturday last:—

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Last week	60s 6d	40s 7d	23s 7d	34s 7d	50s 2d	41s 11d
Six weeks	59s 8d	39s 3d	23s 8d	38s 7d	49s 10d	40s 0d
Duties	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d
Qrs. sold	79,476	27,274	9,057	491	1,654	502

LONDON CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

Notwithstanding that the supply of beasts in to-day's market was limited, the demand for all breeds ruled heavy in the extreme, at almost nominal currencies. We were scantily supplied with sheep; nevertheless, the mutton trade was in a depressed state, at barely Monday's decline in the quotations. For calves, the show of which was good, the inquiry was much restricted, at a further decline in value of from 2d to 4d per 8lbs. The top price was 4s 8d. Prime small pigs realised full prices; but large breeds were drooping. Milch cows commanded very little attention. Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality do, 3s 10d to 3s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 4d to 4s 6d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; second quality do, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s 2d to 4s 8d; prime Southdown do, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; prime small do, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; large hogs, 4s to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 4d; suckling calves, 19s to 23s, and quarter-old store pigs, 23s to 30s each.

HEAD OF STOCK ON SALE.

Total supply—Beasts, 850; cows, 135; sheep 4,500 calves, 450; pigs, 360. Foreign—Beasts 410; sheep, 1,200 calves, 280.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O., for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (New York) Bahamas (Q) .. 7 a m Oct. 28.
America (New York) (S) .. 6 p m Oct. 30.
France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.
English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—SATURDAY, OCT. 27.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"The Wonder" and "Handy Andy."
PROFESSOR STONE'S ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, ROTUNDO—Eight o'clock.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, NO. 31, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 3 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 20, amounted to 64,126, making a daily average of 10,687 copies.

As will be seen by our guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now exceeds TEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED COPIES PER DAY, being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with a few exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following will, in future, be the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,
First three lines 1s 0d
Every additional line 0s 3d
WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,
First three lines 1s 0d
Every additional line 0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.

Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

THE IRISH TIMES,
STRABANE,
Can now be had daily, for a Penny (unstamped).
H. DENNING, Agent for Strabane.

BRIAR-ROOT PIPES.
The French (among whom anything resembling the English or Dutch model is rarely seen, are said to employ about 4,000 hands in the manufacture of pipes. As they do with everything they undertake, they have brought the elements of art to bear both upon the design and ornamentation of their pipes. They would sooner think of throwing away the glass from which they have drank, than the pipe from which they have smoked. The Briar-root Pipe obtained from Keevil's is a well-finished article, with a graceful bowl and a well-proportioned stem, and its owner keeps it in a case, reverses it for it for its blackened hue and pungent odour, and grows attached to it from long use, then sends his friends to
EDWARD KEEVIL'S,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY.
A sample of the Briar-root Pipe, sent post free, for Thirteen Stamps.

TO SMOKERS—Having purchased the retail business of Mr. R. KEEVIL, in Nassau-street, corner of Dawson-street, the prices will remain as heretofore; and I hope to receive a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed on its late proprietor.
PETER QUINN,
Importer of Cigars and Meerschaum Pipes,
Nassau-street, Corner of Dawson-street.

PARIS WINTER FASHIONS.
Mrs. ALCOCK begs to announce she has received all the leading Novelties in
Millinery Bonnets, Head Dresses,
Trimmed Straw, and Ribbons, Flowers,
Crinoline ditto, Laces and Mantles.
Droguet and Steel Skirts.
Also, New Styles in Dressmaking, to which department she particularly directs attention.
N.B.—Terms extremely moderate.
32, DAWSON-STREET.
(Opposite the Mansion-House.)

MADE TO ORDER,
FINE BLACK DRESS SUIT,
FOUR GUINEAS.
SUPERFINE BLACK DRESS SUIT.
FIVE GUINEAS.
SCOTCH ANGOLA LOUNGE SUIT,
TWO POUNDS FIFTEEN SHILLINGS.
THE SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS,
16s.
Thoroughly Shrunk.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
54, DAME-STREET.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL AND CO.
have great pleasure in announcing that they have opened their New and Extensive Premises,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
With a most Superb Stock of
AUTUMN GOODS,
Purchased in the leading English and Scotch Markets.
They beg to assure their customers, that in the selection of their Stock, they have exercised the greatest care in buying nothing but the most fashionable and durable materials, such as will guarantee for them a large increase to their Trade.
Their extensive Ready-made Warerooms—distinct from the Order Department—is fully stocked with a large and first-class variety of every style of garment, cut and finished as well in every particular as if specially ordered.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

SUPERFINE FLANNELS
WILLIAM BOAKE AND SON, having received their Winter Stock, respectfully invite Purchasers to visit their Establishment previous to deciding elsewhere.
In addition to their usual supply of Plain Goods of the best qualities, they have a carefully selected assortment of Printed Flannels, in new and elegant patterns.
Blankets in all sizes and qualities.
WILLIAM BOAKE AND SON,
14, DAWSON-STREET, DUBLIN,
Established A.D. 1795.

THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVELY TAILORING ESTABLISHMENTS IN IRELAND ARE
BROWNE AND PAYNE'S,
12 AND 13,
LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
and Branch Establishment,
70, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

AUTUMN AND WINTER FASHIONS.
The PARIS WRAPPER,
The ROYAL INVERNESS CAPE,
The EGLINTON LOUNGE SUIT,
The DERBY WALKING COAT.
The ÆOLIAN MANTLE,
The SACKVILLE CAPE,
The OTTOMAN LOUNGE SUIT.
The above Fashionable Garments will be found Ready-made in our extensive Warerooms, in every Size, Texture, and Colour, and at prices ranging from Thirty-five Shillings to Three Guineas.
We beg to call special attention to our
READY-MADE TROUSERS DEPARTMENTS,
which are now fully supplied with all the New Styles just received from the most celebrated English, Scotch, and Continental Manufacturers, and which have been Cut and Finished under our own Supervision.
PRICE FIXED.
TERMS STRICTLY CASH.
Patterns sent free by post on application.
BROWN AND PAYNE,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
12 and 13,
LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
And Branch Establishment,
70, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

HUNTING BREECHES—We respectfully invite NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN to inspect our present stock of new materials for Hunting Breeches; which will be found more varied and extensive than any past season.
Also, some very beautiful new styles of Hunting Vests.
GEO. MACDONA AND CO.,
22, Molesworth-street.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27.

LORD PALMERSTON is the admirable Crichton of octogenarians. He is able to talk fluently upon all things and some others. He is unsurpassed in the art of crushing an inconvenient questioner by sarcastic raillery; no one is so successful an adept of the science of rhetorical fence, or the device of putting the House on a wrong scent. When baffled by argument he retorts by a joke, and sets the House a-laughing by the airy jauntiness of his rejoinders. He professes to be the true representative of the English gentleman of the old school; and, therefore, he is great on pigs, wonderful in the matter of shorthorns, and unequalled in discussion upon the merits of South Downs and the advantages of green crops. Set him at the head of the table when a dinner is given by an agricultural society, and ten to one he appears to know more about farming than the farmers themselves. He is quite up to the newest machines, the most recently discovered manures, and talks by the yard on the discoveries of Liebig. He knows everything, and can speak on every subject at once, for he has a good memory, and an hour's study of any new manual makes him master of its contents—for the evening.

But Lord Palmerston was somewhat unfortunate at Leeds on Thursday. Firstly, he was troubled by the raised ghost of Sir R. Bethell's bill for assimilating the laws of Bankruptcy and Insolvency. The worthy traders of Leeds and Huddersfield told Lord Palmerston that they wanted the bill, approved of the bill, and wondered why on earth the bill was not passed seeing it was brought in by the Government itself. Never was Lord Palmerston nonplussed for a reply. He, too, approved of the bill, promised a bill, and alleged as the reason why the preceding bill did not pass, that "the time at the disposal of Parliament "did not allow of its consideration." That was all very cleverly managed, as we remarked at the time, still Lord Palmerston must have remembered that the opposition of the House to the compensation clause by which nearly £40,000 a year would have been given to most deserving Whig Barristers, was the sole cause of the delay. The subject was rather an unpleasant one, and we do not doubt that Lord Palmerston acted wisely in passing it over.

But his lordship's address to the mechanics of Leeds, in the evening, was a dead failure. He had somehow got hold of the wrong manual, and derived the materials of his speech from some antedeluvian "steps to knowledge," or "helps to scientific inqui-"rers." Fancy how the sturdy and long-headed men of Leeds must have smiled on being informed by the Premier "that there was an important differ-"ence between the past and the present age." These know something of the difference practically; they are the forgers of steam engines, and the spinners of electric cables, inventions within their own memory. Having exhausted the usual stockology upon the importance of mechanics' institute, the value of chemistry, and its application to the ordinary avocations of life, he dashed off to that last resource of a puzzled lecturer, and discussed the wonderful powers of the miscroscope. The men of Leeds were treated to a rambling panegyric upon the beauties of spongiolæ and infusoriæ, and of "the "planetary system as it revolves about the sun." The artisans heard what they were supposed never to have heard before, that the earth is but a small speck in a vast system, and that the stars are really not ornaments nailed on the sky, but "millions of suns, each surrounded by a plane-"tary system like our own." Having enlightened the men of Leeds as to the real nature of the stars, he sermonised, and grew misty. The contemplation of the stars, it seems, must tend "to "abate the pride and vanity of those in prosperity, "and to console and comfort those who are in ad-"versity." It will be a great comfort, doubtless, to the workers of Leeds, when next they suffer under the effects of a strike, or an unfair competition with Frenchmen, to know, by contemplation of the stars, "that the affairs of the world form but a minute "part of general arrangements." Evidently his lordship was hard up for materials, for he began with Lord Brougham and the diabolical slave trade, and ended with a laudation of competitive examination, as applied by members of mechanic institutions among themselves, but not as respects the service of the State.

Something must have happened Lord Palmerston. Either he forgot his baggage and his note-book, or he was worried by the Bankruptcy Bill, or he fancied the men of Leeds were thirty years behind their age, else he would not have treated his auditors to a farrago something like the celebrated discussion "on "Shakspere and the musical glasses."

THE feeling of the citizens of Dublin seems to be unanimously in favour of the decision given by the Royal Commissioner respecting the source of Water Supply for Dublin. It is strange that the Vartry scheme met with such slight encouragement until it was recommended by the strong approval of the Commissioner. The boldness and originality of the plan, perhaps, startled our Town Councillors. Now, however, all acquiesce in the decision, and look forward to the enjoyment of a cup of sparkling water fresh from the green hills of Wicklow.

The Vartry scheme was proposed by Mr. Hassard, a young engineer of acknowledged ability. He is already known as a skilful projector. In 1847, he proposed to construct a direct line of railway between Dublin and Enniskillen. This was strongly opposed by the Midland, Dublin and Drogheda Railway Companies, and three other lines. After a contest of sixteen days' duration, Mr. Hassard carried his bill triumphantly through the House of Lords The measure was subsequently lost in the House of Commons, through a technical defect in the subscription contract. Subsequently Mr. Hassard was engaged as engineer in chief on the Derry and Coleraine Railway. The Derry improvements and waterworks have been designed and partly carried out by him. At present he is engaged on the Newry and Armagh Railway line.

A scheme propounded by an engineer who possessed such qualifications, should have commanded corporate attention at the first. The plan, however, is now approved of by an impartial as well as a most competent judge. We ask, can it be the intention of those who adopt Mr. Hassard's plans to take the result of all his care and labour without remuneration? Surely his exertions and talents deserve some reward and a public acknowledgment. We are sure the matter has only to be mentioned. A great city like this could not intend to avail itself of the genius of an engineer without conferring on him some more tangible acknowledgment than the adoption of his plans.

The *Times* on Iron-cased Ships:—

The course of the discussions upon iron-cased ships has confirmed in every material particular the conclusions which we submitted to the public respecting the new invention. The Gloire is neither more nor less of a success than we conjectured, nor will the discovery, as far as we can see at present, impose upon us the obligation of "reconstructing our navy," although it will give a new character to future line-of-battle ships. An iron-sheathed frigate is not absolutely invulnerable, but it would be practically so in any ordinary conflict with a wooden one. It will not cost half a million, but it will surpass in expensiveness any model yet known. In short, iron plates will be brought into use against the effects of artillery, and probably on land as well as at sea, but what particular forms the invention may take must for some time be a matter of uncertainty. At present we have one great point fully established, and one left in obscurity still. We know that for all practical purposes a ship can be effectually protected by iron plating, but we do not yet know how far this ponderous armour may be compatible with the sailing or steaming qualities of the vessel.

The first of these points has now been admitted by almost all our correspondents, and acknowledged by every statesman who has introduced the subject into his vacation speeches. We may leave it, in fact, as conclusively settled, and proceed at once to the consideration of the second point, which involves far greater difficulties. Since the publication of our last remarks upon the question, it has been reported that the Gloire herself, all perfect as she was thought, has proved a failure as a seagoing vessel. We cannot vouch for the accuracy of the statement, but even if it should be true it would not reflect any discredit upon the architect. The Gloire was never intended to go to sea. The description given of her by the French themselves represented her in express terms as designed for home service only. "Her rig and equipment," said the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, "indicate that the vessel is not intended to go to a distance from our ports, but that she is made for operations in the seas where henceforth the great differences of European policy will be settled." In other words, she was meant for Channel fighting, and, if such vessels were wanted in the Mediterranean, they could, of course, be launched from Mediterranean ports. The Gloire, therefore, though far more moveable than the old floating battery, was, as we remarked, very like a battery still. It seems doubtful whether her speed was not overestimated when she was credited with 13 knots an hour, but, at any rate, she could spin along far more nimbly than the Trusty, and be managed with far greater ease. The only question is whether she cannot be improved upon. We must build Gloires, beyond doubt, if we can build nothing better, but cannot we outstrip our rivals? The French have certainly earned the credit of a first invention, and have turned out a respectable iron-cased frigate before we could show any such fabric; but it will only be in accordance with precedent if we improve upon the pattern, and such, we think, seems a probable event. Indeed, if our neighbours have laid down ten Gloires at once, with the conviction that the model could never be mended, they have acted on British rather than French principles of naval administration, and it will be our turn to take advantage of their experiments.

The Gloire is a straight-sided vessel like an ordinary frigate, whereas in the form to be given to the sides of these craft is involved a preliminary question of the highest importance. The armour now known as Jones' angular plating slopes away from the water's edge at such an angle that no shot could strike it perpendicularly, except from a vessel of lofty build lying close alongside. By this expedient for evading as well as resisting the impact of a projectile, it has been found possible to dispense with a certain proportion of strength, and consequently of weight in the metal of the armour, so that the vessel escapes so much of the encumbrance. The masts, again, and top-hamper are materially reduced from the ordinary scale in the construction of the Gloire; but it seems to be doubted whether in more approved models for the new vessels such appendages need be employed at all. Wherever there are masts they may be shot overboard, and wherever they are shot overboard the screw may be fouled, and the vessel rendered helpless. A steam frigate on Jones' model would be all but invisible on the water, and would not only present no vulnerable point to a hostile shot, but would scarcely offer any mark at all. She ought to blow a Gloire into chips as certainly as a Gloire would demolish an old Fisgard or Arethusa. On the other hand, it is said that she would herself be exposed to a singular species of peril. Our readers have seen what Admiral Sartorius could say for his steam-ram. We will not enter upon that controversy at present, but we have heard it surmised that, whatever a steam-ram might do in ordinary cases, she could hardly fail of running down one of these angularly-decked vessels, but would go over her slopes as smoothly as boys down a slide.

Another point concerns the dimensions to be given to the new vessels. We are building four, or, including the specimen just ordered to be laid down at Chatham, five. Three of these are of enormous magnitude, and the one last bespoken will be the largest of all. We are proceeding, therefore, on the same principles which determined our construction of the old line-of-battle ships, and perhaps not unreasonably. Still, there will always be the question whether a small vessel, presenting only a small mark, and requiring only a small crew, may not be preferable to a vessel offering a larger surface to shot and locking up some 800 men. To be sure, when all vessels are invulnerable or invisible alike, this point of comparison may disappear; but we have not reached that consummation yet. However, what we wish to remark is, that the Gloire is neither the one thing nor the other. If the prize is to be won by strength and size, neither she nor any one of her nine sisters could show against the Warrior; if it is to be decided by invisibility and nimbleness, she would be no match for little iron-plated gunboats.

We may further observe that perhaps a partial application of the new invention may be found serviceable. It seems to be admitted that, though very strong and ponderous plates are required to resist heavy shot from rifled guns, a shell might be repelled by a much weaker plate. We are also assured that shells are infinitely the most destructive implements of modern warfare, and that if they can but be kept out of a ship the damage done by shot would be comparatively insignificant. Putting these facts together, it seems natural to presume that even if a vessel be not rendered shot-proof, she might at least be made shell-proof, and that this might be done without much impediment to her seagoing qualities, or any great addition to her cost. It is perfectly evident that, according to the present state of the case, iron-cased ships will be calculated for home service only; indeed, our largest line-of-battle ships, as it is, have seldom been sent to any great distance from home. No three-decker ever yet went round the Cape, and no iron-sided Colossus is likely to take that voyage. It follows, therefore, that our foreign and colonial service must still be performed by old-fashioned vessels, but it does not follow that these vessels may not be rendered less vulnerable than they are by a judicious application of iron-plating. Perhaps, as the lightest craft carry a single heavy gun, so the most nimble cruiser may have her cuirass to suit.

We can only repeat, in conclusion, that what we suggested in the way of reassurance has been entirely borne out by the revelations of the controversy. The new ships are likely to be more expensive than was originally supposed, and the richest nation will therefore have an advantage in constructing them. On this point we can add some authentic information. We believe the actual cost of the largest class of iron-cased ships will be about £350,000, or, according to the old method of reckoning, £100,000 a gun. This is a prodigious charge—in fact, it is double that of our finest three-deckers. Iron, however, will not decay like wood, and—what is of far greater importance—36 guns can be worked with less than half the crew required for 130. An element, again, of the greatest consequence in the question is that of speed, and it is beyond any doubt that we can manufacture the best engines, and that we possess the most valuable fuel. To be brief, we must needs conclude that our old naval superiority has been kept absolutely within our grasp by a discovery which gives us every point in our favour. The new invention offers the sovereignty of the seas to the nation which can work best in iron, provide the best engineers, and supply the largest funds for keeping batteries afloat. If any nation can beat us in a race so regulated, we shall richly deserve our defeat.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

London, Friday Morning.

The tone of the French press in Italy and the Warsaw Conference becomes absolutely menacing. Statesmen began to pull long faces at the article in the *Constitutionnel*, in which they were given to understand by polite hints that France would not stand any meddling with her own handiwork. But the warning in the *Constitutionnel* is a courteous, civil essay, compared to what appears in the *Opinion Nationale*. To give you a fair idea of the matter contained in the latter journal relative to Italy, I am bound to define it as a shriek in columns—a shriek at the Warsaw Conference, which it stigmatises as a conspiracy against France—a shriek against England, whom it accuses of aiding and abetting said conspiracy, with a view to weaken the sympathy gaining ground throughout Europe for France and French policy. "Irritated," the shriek continues, "at not having been able to prevent the annexation of Savoy and Nice, the British Cabinet has left nothing undone to suscitate enemies against us. No sacrifice has been too great for its malignity. It has excited Switzerland, frightened Belgium, and, through the medium of Prussia, blows the fire at Warsaw." Then the writer lowers his tone as he turns to Italy. "Are we," he cries, "to let all our sacrifices go for nought? Have we fought and bled for Italy in '59, to see it crushed by Austria as soon as we turn our back? Are we to wait until an unprincipled coalition is formed against us? Would it not be base for us to keep Savoy and Nice, after we had seen the Romagna wrested from the hands of their elected King? Did we not give Europe to understand that we granted Tuscany and the Æmilias, merely on condition of the restoration of Savoy and Nice. Shall we tolerate a conspiracy whose designs are to *disserve Italian unity and dishonour France?*" The writer then calls on the Emperor—that Emperor whose title to the throne is founded on *the national will*—to ratify the vote of the Italians, and recognise Victor Emmanuel as *King of Unitarian Italy*. Something is surely hatching. The *Morning Chronicle*, which is a consistent exponent of Imperial sentiments, takes up this tone too, and in to-day's paper declares that a permanent solution of the question will never be arrived at till "Europe bids Venetia come forth," and says to Austria, "Loose her and let her go." I have been informed, on good authority, that those articles are official.

The same organ makes a dead set against Whitworth guns. When their reporter was at Southport nearly a hundred shots were fired at a target, distant a thousand yards, without once hitting that target. Eight friction tubes were fired successively before the 80-pounder could be made to explode; spent cartridges had to be extracted with a handspike; friction tubes were launched thirty or forty yards rearwards, so that nothing could live in that direction; and as for accuracy of ricochet there was none. Besides being totally wanting in precision, Whitworth's guns are, says the writer, expensive and dangerous.

In the Irish correspondence to this paper, there is a very complimentary comment on the progress of Ireland.

In the report published by the New Zealand Registrar-General there are some gratifying statistics. The population of the colony in '58 (exclusive of natives) was about 59,000; in '59 it is nearly 71,500. The settlement has also improved morally, mentally, and agriculturally. The number of persons who can read and write now is nine per cent. more than in 1851.

The comedietta, "Cherry and Blue," produced for the first time at Drury-lane last night, was received with unmistakeable approval. The laughter at the predicaments into which Mr. Horace Sackville (Charles Mathews) falls, in his search for a lady to whom he has made an ardent avowal of his love, is continued throughout. The title "Cherry and Blue" refers to a ribbon which the lady gives to her admirer, and which is the cause of all his troubles.

There is a curious piece of news in the *Almanac des Deux Mondes*. A female rifle corps is said to be established at Hartlepool, where the fair volunteers are instructed in fencing, firing, &c., by Mr Stephenson, sergeant instructor in musketry to the Royal Artillery. At first all went very well. Their progress in the use of their weapons and efficiency in drill were undeniable. But, alas! a certain pretty corporal, Miss Fanny H——, fell violently in love with the handsome sergeant. Privates followed her example, and a scene ensued. Taunts were uttered; recriminations followed; challenges were given; and from words the fiery *mesdemoiselles* came to blows. Three duels were fought in one day. History does not state the result; but it is generally understood that, if the gallant sergeant does not retire, matters won't end here.

The *New York Herald* is rather indignant at the sneers uttered by the London press at its "sensation journalism." Accepting the term sensation, it proceeds to assert it is superior over a system in which the style of writing is considered more than the facts, the manner more than the matter. Events first, it says; embellishment after. Proceeding to justify their late notice of the Prince's visit, it brings (as least is alleges) facts to prove that the accounts in the American papers were true and faithful photographs of what occurred; not erroneous, absurd, and singularly stupid as were the letters of the *Times'* correspondent. The writer concludes with a denunciation of the discourteous manner in which the British and Canadian papers treated the American press. It hopes they will eventually be taught better manners.

THE IRISH TIMES, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1860.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

WINDSOR CASTLE, OCT. 25.

There was no addition to the Royal dinner party yesterday.

The Queen, accompanied by the Princess Helena, drove out in an open carriage this morning, attended by Major-General Seymour.

Her Majesty has graciously signified her intention of retaining the Royal box for the season of the English opera at Covent-garden.

Their Imperial Highnesses the Grand Duke Michael of Russia and the Grand Duchess Olga Feodorowna have returned to Claridge's Hotel, from visiting her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary left Cambridge Cottage, Kew, on Wednesday, to pass a few days at Brighton.

The Earl of Chichester will probably be the new Lord Lieutenant of Sussex. The vacant Garter will fall to the Earl of Derby, who, on retiring from office last year, was nominated an extra Knight by command of her Majesty.

Arthur William Grattan Guinness, Esq., J.P., has arrived at his residence, Parknashogue, county Wexford, from a visit to Beaumont, county Dublin.

W. W. Brereton, Esq., Q.C., and family, have arrived in Pembroke-street, from Greystones, Wicklow.

The Right Hon. Henry Corry, M.P., has been staying for a few days with Samuel Galbraith, Esq., at Clanabogan House.

LATEST ARRIVALS AT THE SHELBOURNE HOTEL.—Lady Rosa Greville, Miss Greville and suite, Hon Very Rev Dean of Lismore, Lady Judkin Fitzgerald, Lady Stamer and suite, Mr and Mrs J P Devereux, Miss Curran and Rev Dr Devereux, Mr and Mrs M'G Bond, Captain and Miss Bond, and Mr Staples, Mrs Colonel Gerrard and the Misses Gerrard, Mr, Mrs, and Miss Rynd, Mr and Mrs W Hopkins, Mrs Purcell and Miss Gason, Mr, Mrs, and Miss Evans, Mr and Mrs Stuard, Mr, Mrs, and Miss Williams, Mrs and Miss Johnson, R Clayton Browne, Esq.

THEATRE ROYAL.

The performances at the Theatre Royal last night were for the benefit of Mr. Walter Montgomery, and the entertainments arranged for the occasion were, decidedly, of an attractive character. The impression which Mr. Montgomery has made upon the Dublin public, since the commencement of his engagement, has been a most favourable one. They have now been acquainted with him for some years as an actor who gave great promise, and was likely to realise the wishes of his best friends and supporters. During that time he has not been remiss in carefully cultivating an art in which he seemed, from the first, eminently qualified to excel. This is indicated by the great improvement in his acting within the last three years. Of his reading and delivery we have before spoken in terms of praise. In these respects, he is remarkable for accuracy in interpreting his author, clearness and truthfulness of expression, together with considerable warmth of feeling. In tragedy, as well as comedy, his abilities find a suitable field for display, being capable of adapting themselves alike to the "serious and severe" as to the "light and comic." By this time Mr. Montgomery's qualifications are fully appreciated here, and it, therefore, needed little inducement to render his benefit last night successful. He appeared in two plays, "Much Ado about Nothing" (in three acts) and "The Lady of Lyons." Many consider the character of *Benedict*, in the former, one of his best, and, certainly, the representation is wanting in nothing to entitle it to warm appreciation. He was applauded throughout, and at the close called before the curtain. As *Claude Melnotte*, his acting is deserving of very favourable notice. It is a character requiring the deepest feeling and taste in its impersonation, and when we say these requirements were well supplied by Mr. Montgomery, it is to pronounce the part successfully performed. The old *General Damas* was admirably sustained by Mr. Granby, while *Pauline* found a graceful and ladylike interpreter in Miss Sarah Thorne, who, with more experience, may be regarded as a clever and promising young actress. The performances were, in their entirety, very successful. Mr. Drew did not appear, but it is to be hoped the sudden indisposition under which he labours will have passed off, so as to enable him to perform this evening, as announced. The performances present a good variety, being the comedy of the "Wonder," and the admirable farce of "Handy Andy."

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—PROFESSOR STONE.

Whether electro-biology is destined to occupy a place amongst the useful sciences, or to remain subject to the suspicions which surround accomplished jugglery, may be a matter of controversy; but of the *bona fide* character and success of the experiments which Professor Stone nightly makes before crowded audiences there can now be no doubt. *Medicina est ars conjecturalis* is as true in the present day as when it was uttered centuries ago; and although electricity has been made to annihilate time and space, its existence in the human frame has not been yet turned to that account in a medicinal point of view of which the most eminent physicians consider it capable. We may consider the science of what is termed electro-biology to be, for all practical purposes, in its present development, perfectly useless, and regard its great efforts to extricate itself from infantile imbecility and awkwardness as an omen of future success. The assumption that Professor Stone is a perfect master of his art proves that its influence depends upon the mental organisation and temperament of the persons upon whom he operates. There are some who apparently fall an easy prey to his manipulation; others who are subdued but by slow degrees, and others who resist his most strenuous efforts. This variety in the cerebal structure affords to the Professor an opportunity of producing effects as whimsical as are the passions and feelings of our nature. Whatever may be the result of electro-biology, Professor Stone must always be regarded as an ardent and successful advocate of his art, and as having furnished, by his researches and experiments, data which will lead science in the pursuit of useful inquiry.

The Church.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin purposes to preach to-morrow, on the occasion of the re-opening of the Parish Church of St. Mary, Donnybrook.

The Rev. Henry Danford, formerly the curate of the parish church in Omagh, has resigned his charge in the parish of Kilrea, and been appointed to the curacy of Glendermott.

CHURCH SERVICES AND ANTHEMS—SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.—Evening Service—Dr. Marks. Anthem, 3rd Psalm—Stevenson.

TRINITY COLLEGE CHAPEL.—Chant—Boyce. Service—Rogers. Anthem, In thee, O Lord—Weldon.

CHAPEL ROYAL.—Chant—Mornington. Service—Boyce. Anthem, I was glad—Purcell.

Thanks.

From the Committee of the Adelaide Hospital, for the following:—Dowager Lady and Miss Bradstreet, 10s; Rev George H Reade, £1; Miss Eliza Taylor, £1; Miss O'Byrne, 10s; Mrs Atkinson, £1; Miss Brooke, £1; Miss Eysham, 10s; A Minister of the Gospel, £3; Mr Meredith, 10s; Rev. Francis Hall, £1; Miss F Blood, 10s; Robert Longfield, Esq, M P, £1; H A Hamilton, Esq, £1; Rev Robert Posnett, 10s; Miss Ormsby, £1; Mrs Lucas, £1; Mrs Gregory, £1. Collected by Mrs Richardson:—Mrs Stoe bell, £1; Mrs Handfield, £1; Mrs Gillichan, £1.

The Army.

The next examination of candidates for direct commissions by the Council of Military Education is to commence on Monday next at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

The half-yearly inspection of the Royal Artillery in the South-west District has just been completed by Colonel F. Dunlop, C.B., in command of the force stationed in the district. The force comprises—Field Artillery, one mounted battery, and two batteries of the 8th Brigade. Garrison Artillery—10th Brigade, eight batteries; 15th Brigade, six batteries. Coast Brigade, one division, and the Suffolk and Dublin Militia Artillery Regiments. The guns now mounted on the various works are upwards of 700. There are also two field batteries of Armstrong guns, and one of smooth bore 9-pounders.

The Navy.

The following appointments were made on Thursday at the Admiralty:—Lieut. C. D. Davies, to the Marlborough; C. S. W. Willis, and E. A. F. Baxter, midshipmen, to the Mersey; A. E. Hutchinson, midshipman, to the Bacchante; A. W. Benyon, midshipman, to the Algiers; F. R. Bromilow, midshipman, to the Emerald; the Rev. William Meeres, chaplain and naval instructor, to the Amphion; Daniel Saunders, surgeon, to the Desperate; George W. Loose, assist.-surg., confirmed, in the Leopard; John Ligertwood, assist.-surg., confirmed, in the Imperieuse; Henry A. Close, assist.-surg., confirmed, in the Clio; and Thomas L. Bickford, assist.-surg., confirmed, in the Scout; Dr. William Johnston, acting assist.-surgeon, to the Desperate; John Miller (b.), acting third-class assist.-surg., to the Indus.

SYMPATHETIC DREAMS.—We had a friend, S——, who some years ago was in a delicate state of health, believed to be consumption. He lived several hundred miles from us, and, although our family were intimately acquainted with himself, we knew neither his home nor any of his family, our intercourse being chiefly by letters, received at intervals. One night, when there was no special cause for my mind reverting to our friend or to his state of health, I dreamed that I had to go to the town where he resided. In my dream I seemed to arrive at a particular house, into which I entered, and went straight upstairs into a darkened chamber. There, on his bed, I saw S——, lying as if about to die. I walked up to him; and not mournfully, but as if filled with hopeful assurance, I took his hand and said, "No, you are not going to die. Be comforted; you will live." Even as I spoke I seemed to hear an exquisite strain of music sounding through the room. On awaking, so vivid were the impressions remaining, that, unable to shake them off even the next day, I communicated them to my mother, and then wrote to S—— inquiring after his health, but giving him no clue to the cause of my anxiety. His reply informed us that he had been very ill—indeed, supposed to be at the point of death—and that my letter, which for several days he had been too ill to read, had been a great happiness to him. It was three years after this that my mother and I met S—— in London; and, the conversation turning on dreams, I said, "By the way, I had a singular dream about you three years ago when you were so ill;" and I related it. As I proceeded, I observed a remarkable expression spread over his face; and when I concluded he said, with much emotion, "This is singular, indeed; for I, too, had, a night or two before your letter arrived, a dream the very counterpart of yours. I seemed to myself on the point of death, and was taking final leave of my brother. 'Is there anything,' he said, 'I can do for you before you die?' 'Yes,' I replied, in my dream; 'two things. Send for my friend A. M. H——, I must see her before I depart.' 'Impossible!' said my brother; 'it would be an unheard-of thing; she would never come.' 'She would,' I insisted, in my dream, and added, 'I would also hear my favourite sonata by Beethoven, ere I die.' 'But these are trifles,' exclaimed my brother, almost sternly. 'Have you no desire more earnest at so solemn an hour?' 'No; to see my friend A. M., and to hear that sonata, that is all I wish.' And, even as I spoke, in my dream I saw you enter. You walked up to the bed with a cheerful air; and, while the music I had longed for filled the room, you spoke to me encouragingly, saying I should not die."—*Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World.*

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

SARDINIA.

TURIN, OCTOBER 26TH.—The *Opinione* contains the following official announcement:—"Signor Farini having been appointed Royal Commissioner at Naples, is replaced in his post as Minister of the Interior by Signor Minghetti. Signor Montingelo has been appointed Commissioner of Sicily."

FRANCE.

PARIS, FRIDAY.—The *Patrie* says, news published by the *Opinione Nationale* relative to a congress is not supported by authentic information.

The *Pays* says the information of the *Opinione Nationale* is incorrect. The *Opinione* says:—"We believe we are in a position to state that Austria had proposed to enter upon negociations with the French Government, in order to bring about a pacific solution of the Italian question, and that, in case of non-success, Austria would resolve to arm, with the countenance of the Sovereigns of her allies." The same paper adds this news, however, greatly requires a right confirmation.

SPAIN.

MADRID, OCT. 26TH.—In yesterday's sitting of the Cortes, the *Opinione* announces their intention of making interpellations on the subject of the foreign relations of Spain. The Government having declared itself ready to reply to any questions, the interpellations were adjourned. Spain having protested against the entry of Sardinia into the Roman and Neapolitan territory, her Majesty's Minister has received orders to quit Turin. A Charge d'Affaires remains to conduct the business of the Legation.

THE WARSAW CONFERENCE.

WARSAW, OCT. 26.—On account of the illness of the Dowager Empress of Russia, alterations have been made in the arrangements for the departure of the Sovereigns. There will be no hunting excursion. The Emperor of Austria will leave before noon to-day. The Emperor of Russia and the Prince Regent will leave Warsaw this afternoon.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, OCT. 26TH, 3-45 P.M.—Bourse dull. Rentes very flat at 68·80, or a fraction lower than yesterday.

NEWMARKET RACES.

Audley Stakes—Pretender, 1st; Feo Drowna, 2nd.
Handicap—Ambush, 1st; Little Lady, 2nd; Mousetrap, 3rd.
Handicap—Andrey, 1st; Angelo, 2nd.
Sweepstakes—Lord of the Manor, 1st; Man Friday, 2nd.
Free Handicap—Amsterdam, 1st; Speaker, 2nd; Nigger, 3rd.
Sweepstakes—Tommy Noble, 1st; Blue Ruin, 2nd.
Handicap—Pharamacea, 1st; Simla, 2nd; Moorcock, 3rd.

PITY THE ORPHAN.—On to-morrow the Rev. R. W. Forrest, of Cork, will occupy the pulpit in the Metropolitan Hall, at the three o'clock afternoon service, when a collection will be made, in aid of the general Orphan Home, Portobello. The subject and the preacher will, no doubt, draw a large attendance of Christians of all denominations to support that valuable institution.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN DUBLIN AND CORK.—A deputation, consisting of T. R. Leahy, Esq., High Sheriff of the city of Cork; J. F. Maguire, Esq., M.P.; Sir John Benson, Mr. M'Namara, J.P.; Mr. Ebenezer Pille, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Usborne, and Mr. J. W. Burke, hon. secretary to the deputation, waited upon Mr. Cardwell, Chief Secretary, yesterday, in the Castle, at three o'clock, for the purpose of representing to him the great inconvenience which the merchants of Cork, and the public generally, experience, on account of the lateness of the hour at which they receive letters transmitted by the day mail from Dublin. The proceedings were private, but we understand that the deputation urged upon the Chief Secretary the great advantage which would be conferred upon Cork, Limerick, and Waterford, if the present system was so altered as to cause the letters to be delivered in Cork at half-past one in the day, in place of four, and generally much later. The Chief Secretary fully concurred in the views put forward by the deputation, and assured them that he would communicate with the Treasury on the subject. The attainment, however, of the object sought by the deputation would mainly rest with the Post-office authorities, and he had no doubt that they would make every effort to comply with so reasonable a request as that made on behalf of the citizens of Cork. The deputation also, we are informed, had an interview with the Directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company on the same subject, and they were assured that, so far as that company was concerned, they would not throw any obstacle in the way of such an arrangement as would enable the Post-office to accelerate the day postal communication between the cities of Dublin and Cork.

CORONER'S INQUEST—MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Dr. Kirwan, one of the coroners for the city, held an inquest yesterday, at the Richmond Hospital, North Great Brunswick-street, on the body of John Walshe, whose death was reported in the IRISH TIMES of yesterday. The deceased was working on a scaffolding connected with a building at the rear of the Four Courts, and while walking along a narrow plank, lost his balance and fell to the ground, a height of more than fifty feet. He was killed almost instantaneously. His wife, a distressed-looking woman, deposed that her husband who was the sole means of support of herself and children, was but 38 years of age, and through life was sober and industrious. He lived at 11, Greek-street, and was in the employment for many years of Mr. Meade, builder. He was particularly skilful in erecting scaffolding. Her husband died from the effects of the fall, and she had now no earthly means of support in consequence of his death. Two labourers stated that when they took up the deceased after the fall he was perfectly insensible, and never spoke afterwards. Dr. Close, resident surgeon at Richmond Hospital, deposed that, when the deceased was brought in he was perfectly insensible, and never rallied. There was a slight cut behind the right ear, but no distinct fracture. On the *post mortem* examination, blood was found extensively diffused all over and through the substance of the brain. This effusion of arterial blood was the immediate cause of death and the consequence of the fall. The jury found a verdict of "accidental death." They also found that the scaffolding was perfectly safe and properly erected. Appended to the verdict was the following—"We earnestly beg to recommend the poor widow of the deceased to the kind and humane consideration of the Board of Works, also to that of the contractor, Mr. Meade, in whose immediate employment the deceased lost his life."

GOREY, OCT. 24.—Agriculturists are still grumbling about the difficulty of getting the cereals into the stockyard. Owing to the continuous wet, much grain has been put up in field stacks in soft condition, and there left to season. The in-gathering of the crops depends altogether upon some fine weather at this moment, for, with few exceptions, little has been effected towards filling the hagyards in this locality. In mountain districts, both wheat and oats remain scarcely ready for the sickle. This is the case to a considerable extent, so that a fine day is eagerly watched for cutting these very late grain crops. Hay still remains in field cocks in various part of this neighbourhood. The "oldest inhabitant" states that this is one of the latest harvests on record. Those who succeeded in saving some early corn crops speak of a good average yield. Green crops are reported as only a middling average, taken as a whole. Potatoes are everywhere defective, and not expected to last longer than Christmas for any real use in the shape of a marketable supply, one half being rotten. On Saturday last they sold for 7d per stone here, but a very few barrels appeared for sale, contrasting most lamentably with the full markets of other years at this period. Wheat sowing must be late, for preparations are not yet made. If fine weather should not assist the husbandman, his position will be exceedingly critical.

THE MURDER OF ALDERMAN SHEEHY.—Nothing new has transpired relative to this tragic crime. It is said that, in reply to a cautionary note received from Sub-Inspector Odell, the murdered man addressed a letter to that officer, a few days ago, of which the following is a curious extract:—"I got your kind note this morning. Singular, I had a dream last night tantamount to your note. Indeed, I am not one to dwell on such matters. Minogues are a very numerous gang in Feakle, and there is a lot of Terrys in the town. I told Mr. O'Shaughnessy to have an eye on them, and he said he would."

LOSS OF THE BARQUE SUMMERHILL, CAPTAIN MUNCE, OF BELFAST.—We give the following particulars relative to the loss of the barque Summerhill, of Belfast, which was abandoned in a sinking condition, on the 11th instant, on the voyage from Belfast to Bathurst, N.B. The vessel was the property of Messrs. R. Corry & Sons, of this town, and was on her third voyage during the present season to North America for a cargo of timber. The account of her loss is taken from the *Glasgow Morning Journal*, and is dated Greenock, Oct. 23:—"The German barque Helmuth and Mary, Captain Schultz, which arrived here yesterday from Richibucto, had on board the officers and crew (eight in all) of the barque Summerhill, of Belfast, 198 tons, Munce master, which was abandoned in lat. 49.24 N., long. 42.34 W., while on a voyage from Belfast to Bathurst, N.B., in ballast. The Summerhill sailed from Belfast three weeks ago, and experienced a deal of heavy weather, which caused the vessel to make such a quantity of water that it was necessary to pump her every half hour. On Thursday, the 11th she met with a strong gale, during which she sprang another leak, so that the water gained upon the pumps, and on searching the hold it was found that the garboard had parted from the keel. Every available means were tried to stop it, but the vessel being otherwise leaky, the water, notwithstanding incessant pumping, had at 2 P.M. risen four feet above the keelson. At this time a barque steering to the East hove in sight, and a signal of distress having been made, she bore down upon the Summerhill, and proved to be the Helmuth and Mary. The water still rising in the Summerhill's hold, Captain Munce and the crew, seeing no chance of saving the vessel, resolved to abandon her, and get on board the Helmuth and Mary with their effects. It was then 6 P.M., and dark, and when they left the Summerhill the water was washing above the beams, and she had the appearance of going down. During their stay on board the Helmuth and Mary, they received the kindest treatment from Captain Schultz, and they take this opportunity of publicly expressing their thanks to that gentleman."—*Belfast News-Letter.*

FIRST MEET OF THE CURRAGHMORE HOUNDS.—On Tuesday "the horn of chase" was heard gaily sounding over the Waterford hills, and the opening of the Waterford campaign brought together a splendid field of pinks, and brought out the noble pack, under the worthy master of the hounds, Henry W. Briscoe, Esq., Tinvane. The *beauties* looked in splendid order after their summer leisure; and with the winter seems to have come their impatience to take the field, and their wish for active service—'twould be cruelty to refuse them! The first "meet" was nobly inaugurated. There were present, among the heartiest of the well-mounted throng of sportsmen, the Marquis of Waterford, the Earl of Huntingdon, the Earl of Tyrone, Viscount Doneraile, Viscount St. Lawrence, Viscount Hastings. There were, besides, the Powers, the Malcomsons, the Roberts, the Briscoes, &c., all looking "quite the thing." Greetings were exchanged, and punctually they were "off" for Lane Fox's cover, where a nimble namesake was suddenly routed from his couch, and challenged by the pack to a pedestrian feat. A burst of five miles away towards Waterford, and back again to the right towards Whitfield, kept the field alive, but the Varmint kept himself clear of "the death." So far as regards Fox No. 1, he wished them good morning, retired into a friend's house and carried his brush behind him! much to the mortification of his "fast" companions in the exciting run. At Amber Hill the party fell in with a brace of foxes, and huntsmen and hounds got away an old one who had lived to run another day. A famous split of thirty-seven minutes ensued, and the red rogue had no reason to complain of any lack of attention on the part of his admirers. But his strength failed, and in the open field "under the broad canopy of an azure sky," he flung down his carcase to the dogs!

And sent no message *home*
To say he'd not return!

He fell a martyr to the sport, and a shrill blast sounded a requiem o'er his remains. Mr. David Malcomson, we hear, had the best to the finish, with the worthy Master and huntsman well up.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A POLICEMAN.—On Wednesday a rumour was prevalent, which created considerable sensation in Camden-town, London, that a policeman had been murdered in an encounter with burglars at the parsonage house, the residence of the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, adjoining the district church of St. Stephen, Pratt-street, facing the St. Martin's Cemetery. It appears that Police constable George Brown, No. 229 S, was the constable on duty on the beat in which Camden-chapel or St. Stephen's is situate; and that since a robbery took place at the church some years ago, the police have held duplicate keys to enable the constable on duty to enter the grounds, &c., during the night. The Constable Brown was seen on duty near the chapel by his sergeant between four and five o'clock yesterday morning; but as he did not return to the Platt-street station shortly after six o'clock, the hour at which the night constables come off duty, some of his brother constables were despatched in quest of him. They continued their search, and it was not until after ten o'clock when, on entering the grounds of the chapel and parsonage-house of St. Stephen's they discovered the lifeless body of their comrade, lying with his hat off in the shallow area attached to the parsonage house, in a pool of blood, which was still pouring from a dreadful fracture of the skull. Mr. Birmingham, the police-surgeon of the district, was sent for, and on his arrival he found the skull driven in upon the brain, but whether from the effects of a fall over the area railings on his head, or from the force of an inflicted blow with some heavy blunt instrument, it was impossible, on cursory inspection, to say. The depth of the area is only about six feet; and it can hardly have been possible that he could have fallen over and injured himself so frightfully in so small a distance. On the other hand, there did not appear to be any evidence of a struggle with anyone, and his hat laid a short distance from his head. The deceased knew the premises perfectly well, and when seen by his sergeant was quite sober. The body was conveyed to the deadhouse of St. Pancras Workhouse, where it awaits an inquest.

READING ELECTION.—Up to Saturday it was regarded that the contest would be only between Captain Walter and Mr. Serjeant Pigott, but the publication in the *Reading Mercury* of a second address from Mr. Ribton, the Conservative barrister, has altered the aspect of affairs. Mr. Ribton, in his address, says:—"I hope very shortly to solicit your votes in person. I have stated in my former address to you that I came forward as a stranger to your town. I ask your support not on account of any personal influence or of any family connection, but solely on the broad basis of public principle and political good faith. I indulge in none of those solemn platitudes and delusive plausibilities on which pretenders and waverers often rely to catch the votes of the undiscriminating and the unwary. I avow myself a sincere, ardent, and uncompromising supporter of the great Conservative party—of that party to which, whether in power or out of power, this country is indebted for the solid stability of its institutions, for its greatness, its security, and its strength. I shall go to the House of Commons, if you elect me as your representative, an unflinching supporter of that party of which Lord Derby is the acknowledged head. I agree with Mr. Disraeli that the existence of party spirit is essential to the well-being of the empire, and the only way to keep that spirit alive, and to maintain the party integral and powerful, is to allow minor differences to merge in the great cardinal principles which form the bond of its union and the sources of its strength. There is no disguise, then, about me. If you elect me as your representative you will send an unswerving Conservative into the House of Commons; you will save your town from the degradation of being converted into a mere nomination or pocket borough, and you will proclaim to the world the fact that the electors of Reading have the virtue and independence to give their votes in accordance with public principle, and not in obedience to the various acts and artifices that are brought into play by the manifold and mysterious agencies of private influence and personal intrigue.—I have, &c., WILLIAM RIBTON."

AN UNBELIEVING JURY.—A man named John Cheadle was brought before the magistrates at Manchester on Tuesday, charged with being drunk and assaulting his wife on the previous evening. His head bore unmistakeable signs of recent jail acquaintance; and on his being brought up Mr. Trafford, immediately recognised him as a man he had committed to the sessions for stealing candles on the 16th instant. "I thought you were to have been tried yesterday," Mr. Trafford observed to the prisoner, "for stealing candles at Burton-upon-Irwell." "So I was, sir," the prisoner replied, "and I pleaded guilty, but the jury wouldn't b'lieve me; so they tried me, and 'quit me." (Laughter) Mr. Trafford—You are such a notorious liar, I suppose the jury couldn't believe you when you told the truth. (Laughter.) An officer who was in court at the time, said he believed the prisoner pleaded he was insane when he committed the robbery, and that was the reason the jury would not receive the plea of guilty. The case of drunkenness and assault was clearly proved, and the prisoner was ordered to find bail to keep the peace for three months. He was unable to find bail, and was taken into custody.

GREAT PIGEON-SHOOTING MATCH.—A pigeon-shooting match, which has been anticipated with considerable interest in sporting circles, from the skill of the competitors—Harris and Somers—came off on Monday, at the Malt Shovel Inn, Birmingham. The match was for £200 a side, at one hundred birds each, twenty-five yards rise from five traps, placed five yards apart. The betting in Birmingham, on Saturday, was 5 to 4 on Somers, in consequence of the excellent shooting he displayed when he won the great handicap at Peckham, a few weeks back, but Harris was, nevertheless, regarded by many as a formidable rival. Eleven forenoon was fixed for the match to commence. Some two thousand persons assembled on the ground to witness the sport. By the time the first shot was fired there was very little betting, but some small sums changed hands upon each shot, the odds being often upon the gun. When fifty birds had been loosed for each man, Harris had killed nine more than his opponent. The men then took refreshments, and a rest of fifteen minutes, at the expiration of which time the order was given to clear the ground, and the shooting was resumed, and at the expiration of the match Harris was declared the winner, he having killed four birds more than Somers. The shooting, on the whole, was considered very indifferent, as the numbers will show, viz.:—Harris, 54; Somers, 48; out of each hundred birds.

APPALLING PIT ACCIDENT—LOSS OF FIVE LIVES.—On Tuesday forenoon the neighbourhood of Johnstone was thrown into a state of much excitement on account of an alarm which was raised that the Benstone coal pit situated on the Johnstone estate, had been flooded with water from the old workings in the neighbourhood, and several of the miners drowned. The rumour on this occasion, it appeared, proved, alas! to be but too true—at least five lives having, it is suspected, been sacrificed. About nine o'clock in the morning the alarm was first given that the water had broken in upon the pit, and it rose with fearful rapidity. At this time there would be close upon 50 men and boys in the pit. Some 40 of them were working near to the spot where the water had come upon them, and they at once made for the bottom of the shaft, all reaching it safely but a boy, who was overtaken by the advancing stream and drowned. The alarm being given, efforts were at once made to raise the men to the pit's mouth, but so quickly did the water rise, that before the whole party could be got out they had to cling on to the ropes attached to the cage and raise themselves up. Two miners working in a separate part of the pit were saved after the water had risen to within a foot of the roof at the bottom of the shaft. Other four, who were in a still further distant portion of the workings, it is now all but certain, must have perished. In the afternoon the water continued to rise at the rate of about two feet per hour. Mr. Alexander, the inspector of mines for Scotland; Mr. D. Macfarlane, the procurator fiscal; Capt. Hunter, and others of the authorities, visited the scene of this catastrophe; but, as it is well known that there exists a vast body of water in the workings in the vicinity, it is not anticipated that the pit will be cleared for a lengthened period. The whole of the unfortunate men were in the prime of life—one only being married. They belonged to the immediate neighbourhood of the pit.

INCREASED COMFORT FOR TRAVELLERS.—The Ulster Railway Company have recently been adding to their rolling stock a greatly-improved description of third-class carriages, which cannot fail to be highly popular with the grade of passengers for whose accommodation they are intended. They are of the largest size yet constructed, are completely enclosed, and have glass windows, as formerly seen in second-class carriages, and are excellently ventilated. They certainly are not surpassed by the conveyances of this order on any other line in the country, and are a decided improvement on those previously in use; while, from the solidity of their build, they will render a good account of themselves in wear and tear. These carriages were made by the celebrated builders, Messrs. Wright & Son, of Birmingham.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

Correspondence.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—Permit me to say a few words with reference to Dr. Fraser's letter, copied into your paper of the 18th inst., from the London *Times*, on the horrible barbarities practised at the Alfort Veterinary Institution.

It is, indeed, a fearful thing that in this, the 19th century, diseased and worn-out horses are made to undergo, while living, every variety of surgical operation, and thus gradually left to expire by the most cruel and lingering death it is possible to conceive, and the thanks of the community are certainly due to Dr. Fraser and Professor Spooner, for directing public attention to these facts; but I cannot join with the former in the wonder he feels at such things being tolerated even in a country which has attained to such a degree of civilisation as France has. What else, I ask, can we expect from a people civilised indeed, in some respects, but ignorant of the humanising influences of the Gospel of Christ? But I do wonder that there are to be found in our own country, vitalised as it is with Bible-teaching, practices which, if not exactly the same as those at Alfort, are equally gratuitous, and terrible illustrations of the refinement of cruelty. Surely our Christianity profits us little when it does not dissuade or deter from the systematic cruelties which are inflicted on the lower animals. For example, vivisection is practised more or less in our medical schools. I have seen it myself enjoyed, not for purposes of scientific research, but as a way of passing time before the lecture commenced.

Again, one cannot walk down a street without seeing horses compelled to work by constant flogging, &c., though far advanced in such diseases as farcy, spavin, lameness, ulcerated sores, concealed by the harness that occasion them, and causing the most exquisite torture to the wretched animal every step it moves. Again, look at the awful cruelties of the slaughter-house; animals bled to death by a most lingering process—calves hung up head downwards, and left to bleed in this position the whole night, and frequently beaten with large sticks while alive to render the flesh tender, and supply the lords and the ladies of creation with "nice white veal." If any one doubt the truth of this, let him see it described in an early number of *Household Words*. Look, moreover, at the custom, to be seen every day, of carrying live fowl, tied together by the legs, thrown over the arm, while at every step the tight cord cuts deeper and deeper into the sensitive flesh. Time would fail me to enumerate such barbarous practices. And what I wonder is, that our Bible teaching and preaching does nothing to eradicate these vices. I do not believe in any classification of sins, but I have always been of opinion that if one sin can wear a darker or more damning aspect in the sight of God, it is cruelty, because it is a taking advantage of what Almighty wisdom might seem to have been necessitated to in order to the self-preservation of his creatures—I mean the susceptibility of pain. Why did God furnish the animal creation with such acute sensitiveness—with a fine-wrought system of nerves, which, like telegraphic wires, bring communications from without to the thinking principle within? It was that whatever was hurtful and dangerous should be immediately perceived and avoided; and when men sport with this expedient, and, by various tortures, load these telegraphic wires with messages of misery and pain, they are guilty of a fearful sin, and degrade themselves far below the level of the creatures in whose agonies they delight.—I am, dear sir, your obedient servant, HUMANITAS.

22nd October, 1860.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN AMERICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Roscrea, October 24, 1860.

SIR,—In your paper of to-day you have a paragraph, headed the "Prince of Wales at Washington," giving an account of his having been roughly treated by a mob, &c., by which the reader would be led to suppose it had occurred in that city, instead of Richmond or Virginia.

Virginia claims the honour of having given birth to General Washington, which probably inspired some of the lower classes there to become more "patriotic" than usual at seeing the Prince of Wales. The State of Virginia, of which Richmond is the capital, is populated by old English families, who claim a pride in being descended from, as they say, "The old English stock." Washington was the grandson of an Englishman. The London *Times* probably makes an error in imputing the conduct of a few persons of doubtful principle to the inhabitants of Richmond, as there is no part of the United States where the Prince would be better received. His reception in America has been all that can be desired, as the American people look upon him as the future head of a great nationality and constitutional Government similar to their own.—I am sir, your obedient servant, AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

RESTORATION OF ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

October 24, 1860.

SIR,—Numerous letters have appeared in your own and various papers, relative to the works in progress at St. Patrick's Cathedral, many of them commenting on the fact that the works are not superintended by any person conversant with the spirit and refinement which actuated the original constructors of this grand old building; and others of them claiming for the parties conducting it their full competence to manage a work which consists only in renewing matters that are decayed, and to guide them in which they have numerous examples in the building. This is a matter I do not venture to write about, for, I think, every deference should be paid to the opinion and desires of the donor of so noble a gift to the Cathedral and city of Dublin; but I do venture to say that, if any one takes the trouble to look at the two new buttresses now in course of being erected, at the north aisle, between the ordinarily-used entrance and the tower, he will see that the old work is not copied. The buttresses have none of the ancient mouldings. Compare the bottom one with that on the bottom of the adjoining tower buttresses, just showing above the ground. Surely this comparison ought to be in favour of the new. Mr. Guinness himself will admit that the contrary is the fact. Look at the other mouldings—are they as they ought to be? Have the slopes a suitable angle? I greatly fear that it is the miserable restored north transept works the men are following, and not the grand old work done by the brother masons who existed before their quasi-representatives debased their glorious title to its present state.

May I beseech Mr. Guinness to order the earth to be excavated along the north side, and then he will still see what remnants there are to guide his men aright, if he still persists in neglecting the assistance of men who have made the matter a study and delight, and also to excavate the ground of the street all about the west and north sides; for if a person now stands near the tower and looks up Patrick-street, or in any other direction, he will see that he is on a summit raised from time to time, and the lowering of this accumulation will do more to improve the building, externally and internally, than any one could imagine who does not examine the place with a watchful eye.

In conclusion, I beg to state that, although I cited the buttresses as an instance of departure, I do not mean to convey it is the only one, but I mentioned it as everyone that passes can see I am correct in my statements; and although I know full well that no one can say why, in a moulding, a line that turns one way, up or down, or sideways, is more suitable or beautiful than one turning in any other direction, yet there is an innate sense in those who pay regard to such things that enables them to judge rightly and in anticipation of what the public will feel, without knowing the reason, when the thing is finished. For example, and to compare small things with great, there is no reason why a dean should wear his hat over his eyes, or off his forehead, or again on three hairs at one side of his head, or at any other angle, yet every one would cry out the times of the celebrated "fast" Dean were come again, if his present respected successor deviated so much from the received and so-called proper angle for the hat as the buttresses do from those they are said to be copies of.—Yours truly, PILGRIM.

RAILWAY DESIDERATA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dublin, October 23, 1860.

SIR,—The directors of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway have the credit of doing all in their power for the comfort and convenience of their numerous supporters; and, perhaps, you would allow space in the columns of your influential paper, for the suggestion that, in support of that credit, they might institute a new order of affairs in the parcel office, at Westland-row, where the insufficiency of attendance and slowness of the officials there would try the patience of 20 Jobs. Visions of two or three porters in the inner office occasionally appear, but, as far as my observation goes, it is rare to find more than one available; and if he be receiving at one window, he cannot be dealing forth at the opposite one. In the sorting of parcels, much confusion seems to prevail. Some friends of mine, owing to the slowness of the man in charge, were recently put to the greatest inconvenience, which even ordinary despatch would have prevented. I write earnestly on the subject, being

ONE FREQUENTLY INCONVENIENCED.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

No. 8, Upper Sackville-street,
Friday morning, Oct. 26th, 1860.

SIR,—Among the correspondence in your paper this morning, headed supernatural science, I find E. Dillon, Esq., M.R.C.S.I. (I give all the titles, that his ability to judge in the matter may not be questioned), desires to know why I do not adopt a method which will convince people of the reality of that science which I am engaged in illustrating by experiments.

Now, sir, with all due respect to the opinion of your learned correspondent, I must submit, if I am at liberty to judge by the general satisfaction which has been manifested by crowded and intelligent audiences, during the past three weeks, and from the testimony personally given by a large number of the most respectable gentlemen who have attended my exhibitions, including several of the medical profession, that I have succeeded by my method in convincing people of the truth of the science which I profess.

I also take the liberty to suggest that the method which I have adopted in conducting the experiments will convince every unbiassed, candid searcher after truth.

I am, however, not in the least anxious to force my statements, or those made by the subjects on the platform, upon your correspondent. I will simply refer him to higher authority for the facts which I claim, and with which, from his position, he ought already be familiar.

He has only to consult Doctor Carpenter's Physiology to learn that one to whom even he himself has looked, no doubt, for authority in physiological facts, admits all the phenomena which I exhibit he will also there find a philosophical explanation of these phenomena; and for further proof, I would ask your learned correspondent to read facts recorded by Professor Gregory (of the Edinburgh University) in his work entitled Letters on Animal Magnetism; also, Dr. Esdaile (of Edinburgh) on Mesmerism and Clairvoyance in India, and numerous other works upon the subject by authors eminently qualified for its investigation.

If, however, all these facts are not convincing, and your correspondent requires other tests than those generally received as sufficient, I would ask him to present himself upon my platform, where, if he be found susceptible to the influence, I will submit him to those experiments which he suggests for others, and which I do not choose to perform upon gentlemen whose word alone is sufficient for me, or those who enjoy their acquaintance.

For the honour of Irish integrity, as well as intellect, I ask the insertion of this reply.—Most respectfully yours,

GEORGE W. STONE,
Professor of Electro-Biology and Phrenology.

TALE OF AN ELEPHANT.—"Tell my grandchildren," said the late Right Rev. Daniel Wilson, writing home from India, "that an elephant here had a disease in his eyes. For three days he had been completely blind. His owner, an engineer officer, asked my dear Dr. Webb if he could do anything to relieve the poor animal. The doctor said he would try nitrate of silver, which was a remedy commonly applied to similar diseases in the human eye. The huge animal was ordered to lie down, and at first, on the application of the remedy, raised a most extraordinary roar at the acute pain which it occasioned. The effect, however was wonderful. The eye was, in a manner, restored, and the animal could partially see. The next day when he was brought, and heard the doctor's voice, he laid down of himself, placed his enormous head on one side, curled up his trunk, drew in his breath, just like a man about to endure an operation, gave a sigh of relief when it was over, and then, by trunk and gestures, evidently wished to express his gratitude. What sagacity! What a lesson to us of patience!"

Sporting Intelligence.

KILLARNEY RACES—OCT. 22.

Stewards—The O'Donoghue, M P; John Fermor Godfrey, D L; John M'Carthy, D L. Judge—R J Hunter, Esq.

Steeplechase and Sweepstakes of four sovs each, 50 added. 3 miles.

Mr James' Shanbally, 10st 10lb (Noble) ...	1
Mr P Doyle's Little Arthur, 10st (D Meany) ...	2
Mr Annesley's Rose, 11st 5lb (W Cusack) fell ...	3

Won by three lengths.

Sweepstakes of 2 sovs each; 30 added. 2 mile heats.

Mr R Ashe's Evadne, 11st 8lb (Buckley) ...	1	1
Mr Barry's Victory, 10st 5lb (Cusack) ...	0	2
Mr James' Mule, 11st (Hyland) ...	4	dr
Mr Harding's Maiden ...	3	dis
Mr Lynch's Rory O'More, 10st 9lb (Noble) ...	2	dr

The weather was fine, and attendance good. The racing does not call for any particular notice.

TUESDAY—SECOND DAY.

The weather continuing fine, there was a great increase in the number of spectators. The racing was capital, and everything passed off remarkably well. Killarney continues full for the time of year, and, if the rain keeps off, is likely to be crowded for the next fortnight. The following is a return:—

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, 50 added. One and a half mile heats on the flat.

Mr Nash's Miss Aylmer, 8st 12lb (Murphy) ...	1	1
Mr Stokes' Dough, 7st 7lb (Gannon) ...	2	2

Mountain Dew, 8st 7lb, and Kerry Pippin, 5st 7lb, paid.
First heat won by half a neck, second by half a length.

Sweepstakes of 2 sovs each, 25 added. One and a half mile heats.

Mr J Doyle's Little Arthur, 9st 1lb (J Doyle) ...	0	1	1
Mr Nash's Miss Aylmer, 8st 0lb (Murphy) ...	1	3	dr
Mr Breen's Black Rose, 7st 9lb (Gannon) ...	0	2	2
Mr Barry's Kate Kearney, 8st 4lb (Hall) ...	0	4	3
Mr Ashe's Evadne, 9st 8lb (Buckley) ...	0	0	dr

First heat won by a head; a dead heat for second place; the two last by a length.

Sweepstakes of 1 sov each, 15 added. Mile heats.

Mr Hurley's Kerry Pippin, 2 yrs, 7st 10lb (Gannon) ...	1	1
Mr Lynch's Rory O'More, 9st 10lb (Clancy) ...	2	2
Mr Sullivan's Maid of Gurteen, 9st (Sullivan) ...	0	3
Mr Burke's Hare, 8st 7lb (Hall) ...	3	4

Both heats won by a length.

ARDEE STEEPLE CHASES—30TH AND 31ST OCT.

Acceptances for the Louth Stakes, 100 sovs added—Thomastown, 11st 1lb; Wee Nell, 10st 8lb; Gladiator, 10st 4lb; Mont Blanc, 10st; Newcourt, 9st 10lb; Palissier, 9st; Martha, 9st; Vagrant, 8st 12lb; Fair Play, 8st 12lb; Black Jack, 8st 12lb; Discount, 8st 10lb.

Acceptances for the Dundalk plate of 50 sovs—Shamrock, 9st 4lb; The Slave, 9st 2lb; Hibernia, 8st 6lb; Buckstone, 8st 4lb; Vesta, 8st; Pontelland, 7st 10lb; Music, 7st 10lb; Toggery, 7st 8lb; Fall Cry, 7st 5lb; Tonsle, 7lb.

Coursing.

DOWN COURSING MEETING—23D OCT.

Patron—William Johnston, Esq.

Stewards—Captain F. R. Fox, Captain Wrey, J. Benison, Esq., and J. Dickson, Esq.

Judge—H. Walker, Esq. Slipper—An Amateur.

The Town Bawn Cup, value £15, and £15 added.

FIRST TIES.

Mr. Dickson's Toxopholite beat Mr. Thompson's Cousin Kate.
Mr. Dickson's Rifle beat Mr. Fawcett's Wheeler.
Mr. Armstrong's Buccanier beat Captain Wrey's Saddle Hill.
Captain Beresford's Boballey beat Mr. Fawcett's Zor.
Captain Beresford's Bob a bye.

SECOND TIES.

Rifle beat Bob.
Boballey beat Buccanier.

THIRD TIES.

Boballey and Rifle divided the stakes, Captain Beresford's getting the cup by arrangement.

LURGAN OPEN COURSING MEETING.

Stewards—Lord Lurgan, Lieut.-Colonel Conyngham, Geo. Pollock, J. G. Winder, H. Watson, J. Cramsie, Capt. Stuart, T. Carleton, Wm. Greer, J. Hancock, J. Russell, G. Wise, G. Fitzmaurice.

Judge—H. J. Walker, Esq.; Slipper, Noblet.

THIRD TIES.

Blink Bonny beat Carithu.
Escape beat Sovereign.
Murder beat Discord.
Blue Hat beat Rowley.

FOURTH TIES.

Escape beat Blink Bonny.
Blue Hat beat Rowley.

FIFTH TIES.

Mr Gray's Blue Hat, by Harkaru, out of Leda, beat Mr Smith's Escape, by Master Charles, out of Lady Sarah.

CONSOLATION STAKES.

Mr Cardwell's f w d Charlie beat Mr Watson's bk d Fury.
Mr Savage's r d Sweeny Boy beat Captain Beresford's bk d Battleaxe.
Mr Fitzmaurice's bk d Othello beat Mr Hazleton's bk b Mainspring.
Mr Whyte's r t d Windfall beat Mr Macauley's w b d Scamp (late G Washington).
Mr Hall's r b Bright Eye beat Lord Lurgan's bd d Master Thomas.
Mr M'Gildowney's bk d Sweep beat Captain Archdall's f d Musjid.
Mr Thomas' br d Mr Crilly beat Mr Boyd's bk d Petalangro.
Mr Grey's bk d Babel beat Mr Hoaghton's bk d Rebel.

SECOND TIES.

Sweeny Boy beat Charlie.
Othello beat Windfall.
Bright Eye beat Sweep.
Mr Crilly beat Babel.

THIRD TIES.

Sweeny Boy beat Othello.
Bright Eye beat Mr Crilly.

FOURTH TIES.

Mr Savage's r d Sweeny Boy, by Skyrocket, beat Mr Hall's r b Bright Eye, by Harkaru, and won the stakes.

MONAGHAN QUARTER SESSIONS—OCTOBER 25.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST.

The Rev. Thomas M'Nally was indicted, for that he, on the 6th of September last, in Clones, did assault, with a stick, one William Fegan, a porter on the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway.

Mr. A. Dudgeon, sessional Crown prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. J. Rea (special) and Mr. J. Reilly, for the defence.

The witnesses were all put out of court.

Wm. Fegan deposed that on the night of the 6th September, at the hour of 10 o'clock, he was standing in Pound-hill, Clones, talking to a girl named Dorcas Beard, who was looking out of her own window. The Rev. Mr. M'Nally passed two or three times, and at length caught witness by the collar and told him to get off the street; witness said he would whenever he liked, and then the priest hit him over the shoulders with a stick; witness wrung it from the priest, whereupon the latter drew a pistol from his pocket, and snapped it at witness; just as Mr. M'Nally was about to snap it witness caught hold of it, and the hammer fell on witness' hand; did not examine the pistol to see if it were loaded; wrung it from Mr. M'Nally, and went off home with it; Owen O'Connor and James O'Connor followed witness, and in his own house flattered the pistol from him.

Mr. Rea, having been noticed by the Crown, produced the pistol in court.

The witness was cross-examined at great length.

Dorcas Beard, Jane Graham, and Henry Hoeman, were examined, and corroborated the entire evidence of Fegan.

Dorcas Beard, however, on cross-examination, deposed that on and before the date in question she and Jane Graham were not on speaking terms.

Jane Graham, on cross-examination, said she and Dorcas Beard, on and before the date in question were on most intimate terms.

The Chairman said, that owing to this contradiction of these two girls, he would tell the jury there was no evidence to go to them but that of Fegan himself.

Mr. A. Dudgeon said that, under these circumstances, he would, on the part of the Attorney-General, withdraw the case, and enter a *nolle prosequi.*

This was accordingly done, and the Rev. Mr. M'Nally discharged.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS IN TYRONE.—From every quarter we receive the complaints of farmers that their crops are unsaved, and that there is no good weather to make them fit for the barn. In the county of Donegal a very large portion of the oats is yet uncut. The north-eastern counties are in much better condition, having the greater part of the crop in the hagyards. In Tyrone we may safely say that one-half the oats is still unshorn or lying on the ground in sheafs and tumble-down stooks. The saving of the grain is now the only thing thought of in the country; but farmers are obliged to stand still, while the high winds and heavy rains do their destructive work. We have been informed that in some cases a new braird may be seen coming up from the sheafs of oats which have been cut and bundled up on the ridge, the scarcity of labour and the severity of the season preventing them from being built in stooks. The prospects for the coming winter are very gloomy. The Poor Law Commissioners, estimating the distress that will arise, have addressed a circular to the guardians of each union, advising them to levy increased rates and to augment the staff in the workhouse and the agency for supplying outdoor relief. We venture to place our opinion in opposition to the board as to the need of these provisions. The number of employes in the workhouse is in all conscience large enough; and the accommodation supplied by the buildings was sufficient when the Irish poor were three times as numerous as at present. The commissioners seem to expect that all the working people will run to the poor-house, as soon as the severity of winter sets in. But that event is utterly impossible in the present state of the labour market. There is not a labourer too much in the country at present; and during the past few months women have been receiving far higher wages for work done in the field than was given to men a few years ago. On the other hand, the dislike of our poorer population for the workhouse will keep them outside its walls so long as a sixpence can be earned; and as agriculturists now require assistance for making drains and other improvements all through the winter, there is a promise of employment for most hands, if not for all, until the spring work of 1861 is commenced. These are the considerations which might be expected to have some weight with the commissioners. The guardians will, also, take into account what the chief board unceremoniously ignores—the inability to pay increased taxes by tenants who, a few months ago, suffered from a dearth of food for their cattle, and are now sustaining heavy loss by a bad harvest.—*Tyrone Constitution.*

It is thought that the Board of Trade will institute an inquiry into the loss of the Arctic steamer in the Baltic, with the view of investigating the pernicious consequences of deck loading.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Consumption—Rheumatism and Gout.—No diseases affecting mankind harass more than these, none excite less pity; none excel them in severity of suffering. In the blood lies the poisonous cause of both distempers, which, fortunately, may be constitutional and easily expelled by Holloway's soothing Ointment and purifying Pills; the former speedily relieves the pungent shooting pain and acute inflammation of the affected joints. The Pills cast out from the whole system all noxious substances with which gout, rheumatism, and disease disappear, and for a long time remain absent. Holloway's preparations purify and cleanse, by filtering out the elements of all disorders, whereby present comfort is ensured, happiness and cheerfulness are secured, and lasting benefit is conferred.

MUNICIPAL REVISION.

The revision of the Parliamentary List of Voters, before the Lord Mayor and Messrs. Hyndman and Coffey, Revising Barristers, was proceeded with yesterday. No objection of public interest was raised to the claims made for admission.

Law Intelligence.

CONSOLIDATED CHAMBER.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald sat for a short time yesterday, and, having disposed of some motions of a formal, uninteresting character, adjourned the court to Tuesday next, which will be the last Chamber sitting during the remainder of the vacation, as Term begins on Friday.

COMMISSION OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The court was opened yesterday morning, at half-past 10 o'clock, by the Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Justice Ball. A common jury having been sworn, the following cases were tried:—

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.

John O'Reilly and William M'Donnell were indicted for having, on the 19th September, on the Naas road, feloniously assaulted Christina Byrne, and taken from her 15s in money, a gold ring, a bottle of wine, and a bottle of whiskey. The prisoners pleaded not guilty, and O'Reilly, who was a boy, was defended by Mr. Curran.

Christina Byrne, the prosecutrix, was then examined by Serjeant Lawson.—She deposed that on the 19th September she employed O'Reilly, and was driven by him on a car from Moore-street to the railway terminus at the King's Bridge, her object being to go to Naas by the train; when she got to the terminus she saw the other prisoner, M'Donnell, whom she knew before by sight; he shook hands with her, and asked her where she was going; she replied that she was going to Naas, and that she was never there before. M'Donnell then said she was too early for the train, and proposed that she should take a car; she said it would be too expensive; M'Donnell and O'Reilly then entered into conversation, when the latter said he would drive her to Naas for six shillings; witness said she would give him that sum, and one shilling besides, to give a drink to the horse; O'Reilly also agreed to arrive at Naas between five and six o'clock; she accordingly got up on the car, and O'Reilly and M'Donnell got up on the other side; having arrived at Old Kilmainham, they asked her for a treat, which she gave them; they then went along the Naas road, and asked to be treated again, and after getting it they drove off, but soon stopped the car; M'Donnell then took away the two bottles; she remonstrated with him, and he handed the bottles to O'Reilly; M'Donnell then dragged her off the car, tore a bracelet from her wrist, and knocked her down, and O'Reilly placed his knee upon her chest, and put his hand in her pocket and took about 15s from it; they also took her ring; she had, besides the 15s, two pounds in her bosom, but the prisoners did not get it; in the struggle they dragged her towards a dyke, and her head was injured against the stones; a carman, named Cassidy, then came up, and rescued her before the prisoners could effect further violence; when Cassidy came up, M'Donnell had hold of her by the back; she then begged of Cassidy to protect her, and bring her into the city, which he did.

Cross-examined by Mr. Curran—Witness was going to Naas, for the purpose of paying one pound five for a lady there; she was an unprotected lady, who had lived with her (witness) for some time; was not tipsy when she hired the carman, but had taken a glass of whiskey between 12 and 1 o'clock that day, she also took half a glass of whiskey with the carman when she treated him; M'Donnell and witness were from the same locality, and she had drunk with him on some occasions; the prisoners did not drink any of the liquor in the bottles. [Mr. Curran here read the informations sworn to by the prosecutrix, in which she stated that the prisoners had drunk the liquor.]

Francis Cassidy, the carman, was then examined by Mr. Walsh, Q.C.—He stated that he was returning from Saggart on the evening in question, and about a quarter past six o'clock, having reached a certain part of the road, he heard a woman shriek. She called upon him, in the name of the Lord and the Queen, to protect her life. M'Donnell was then holding her by the clothes behind; he was dragging her in a ruffianly manner between the car and pathway; O'Reilly was standing by the side of the car holding the reins in his hand; witness suspected that the woman was drunk, but could not swear that any of the parties were drunk; she was very much excited; witness asked M'Donnell were they man and wife; he said they were, but she denied it, and again called upon him for protection, and said that she had been robbed; he finally got her upon the car and drove off towards town, but was followed by O'Reilly and M'Donnell; they galloped abreast for about a mile, O'Reilly all the while striving to upset him; witness told him that he would whip his mare to death or get into town before him; witness then met a Mr. Lattimer on the road, whom he at first took to be a policeman; they then went to the next public-house, where they found the woman's finger bleeding, and her dress quite torn; O'Reilly and M'Donnell came up; an altercation followed between them; he got the number of O'Reilly's badge, and finally gave the prisoners in custody to the police.

Wm. Lattimer was then examined by Serjeant Lawson, and confirmed Cassidy's testimony.

William Lee, the policeman to whom the prisoners were given in custody, deposed that when he was searching M'Donnell the latter handed him the two bottles produced; he also found on him two sixpences and a cork-screw, which was identified; he found but 2½d with the prisoner O'Reilly.

Mr. Curran then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner O'Reilly, and contended that the prosecutrix had not been robbed at all, and that the scuffle arose from the prosecutrix refusing to pay the fare.

John Rush, a cabowner, was then called to give the prisoner O'Reilly a good character. He said he knew the prisoner five or six years, and that he believed the boy to be sober, honest, and well-behaved.

John Dwyer also deposed as to the prisoner's honesty.

Mr. Justice Ball then charged the jury at considerable length, after which they retired, and returned a verdict of acquittal.

Serjeant Lawson then said he intended to proceed against the prisoners for the assault, but subsequently said he would enter a *nolle prosequi.*

O'Reilly was then ordered to be discharged, but M'Donnell was detained, there being a warrant against him on the ground of his being a returned convict.

BURGLARY.

Thomas Murray was indicted for having, on the 19th October last, feloniously entered the dwellinghouse of Mr. Robert Maxwell, Woodville, near Coolock, and with the intention of taking some property therefrom. It appeared from the evidence of Maurice Murphy, Mr. Maxwell's servant, that while sleeping upon the ground floor, on the night of the 19th October, he was aroused by some noise. He immediately went up to the parlour, and saw the prisoner standing there in his shirt sleeves. The servant instantly rushed upon him, when he uttered a yell. Both then grappled with each other. The master hearing the noise went down to the parlour, and assisted his servant. In the scuffle the three parties fell, and the servant and Mr. Maxwell held the prisoner down until Mrs. Maxwell sent for the police, when the prisoner was taken into custody. He effected his entrance through a back window.

His Lordship gave the servant great praise for the promptitude and courage with which he had acted.

The prisoner was convicted.

LARCENY.

James Murphy was indicted for having, on the 11th October, stolen several articles of wearing apparel, the property of Michael Bryan, of Oldbawn. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mary Bryan, wife of the prosecutor, deposed that she put out the clothes to dry on the night of the 11th October, and on the following morning they were missed; they were subsequently found wrapped up in a bundle by a man named Tyrrel and given to the police; in the bundle was also found a pedlar's box similar to that which one of the constabulary had seen with the prisoner, some days previously at his barrack.

Another policeman swore that he bought two pence worth of note paper from the prisoner some day previously which was the same as that found in the box. This paper, however, was examined by the Chief Baron and the jury, and pronounced by them not to be the same.

The evidence was not deemed sufficient to convict the prisoner, and he was accordingly acquitted and discharged.

ASSAULTING A LETTER-CARRIER.

Thomas Donagh, who was out on bail, was indicted for having assaulted a letter-carrier, named Thomas Forrest, on the 24th of September last, at Golden Bridge. At the suggestion of his counsel, Mr. Curran, he pleaded guilty to a common assault.

Mr. Curran said that Donagh was drunk at the time he committed the offence. He was very sorry for it, and was ready to make compensation to Forrest to the extent of £5.

Mr. Consamnon, who appeared for the Post-office authorities, said he consented to the plea tendered, but he would be no party to a compromise. The prosecution was instituted, not on Forrest's account alone, but especially to protect the public.

Mr. Curran then called several witnesses, who gave Donagh a good character.

The Chief Baron said the compensation referred to could not be accepted by the court in lieu of all punishment for the offence; but if the compensation were paid, they would sentence Donagh only to one month's imprisonment.

The Grand Jury found several bills during the day; amongst others, one against Butler Creagh, Considine Creagh, and Charles Creagh, and a special one against Butler Creagh, for conspiring to defraud, also a bill against James Shields, for manslaughter, and against Edward Dwyer, for an assault. In reference to the latter case,

The Foreman remarked to the court that the assault was of so trifling a nature that the grand jury did not think that the citizens ought to have been put to the expense of having it tried at the commission.

The Lord Chief Baron remarked that some cases which appeared trifling to the grand jury might yet be of such a nature as that the magistrates would not like to try them.

THE MURDER CASE.

William Gill, indicted for the wilful murder of his wife on the 6th August last, was formally arraigned. He pleaded not guilty. On being asked whether he had employed counsel, he said he had not, being too poor to do so. The court then appointed Mr. Curran and Mr. Charles Fitzgerald, jun., to defend him, and Monday was fixed for his trial.

Some other city prisoners were then arraigned, after which the court adjourned to this morning at a quarter past ten o'clock.

NOVEL CASE—BREACH OF THE MARRIAGE LAW.—At the recent Parsonstown Quarter Sessions, before Henry West, Q.C., chairman of the county, and a large number of magistrates, a rather decent-looking young man, named Thomas O'Hara, a native of Glasgow, was arraigned on an indictment charging him with having, at Parsonstown, before Richard Woods, Esq., the registrar of marriages, made a false declaration or affidavit before the said registrar, in which he untruly represented that he had the consent of one Catherine Willis to his marriage with her daughter Maryanne Willis, a minor, in consequence of which allegation a marriage was performed between him and the said Maryanne Willis. He pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. M'Egan. Mr. Cooke, Sessional Crown Solicitor, conducted the prosecution. Mr. Woods proved that he performed the marriage ceremony, in accordance with the Act of Parliament, and produced the notice of marriage given by the prisoner, the affidavit made by him, and the other documents connected with the case. Private Leigh, of the 1st Royals, in which corps the prisoner was serving at the time when the marriage took place, proved that he was present at it, and that the mother of Mrs. O'Hara was not in attendance at all. Catherine White proved that Mrs. O'Hara was her daughter by a previous marriage; that she was a minor when she married the prisoner; that she (Mrs. White) was not present at the nuptials, and that she did not give consent to it; in fact, the prisoner had never asked her, but if he had done so, she would not only have given her consent, but also her "blessing," as she was now perfectly reconciled to the match. The jury, without hesitation, found a verdict of guilty.—His Worship, in passing sentence, said that, taking into consideration his previous good character, and as he had already undergone two months' imprisonment, the court would deal leniently with him, and sentence him to be imprisoned for four months additional.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

The schooner Wanderer, a missionary vessel about proceeding to Africa with several missionaries, was unable to sail yesterday, owing to the strong head wind which prevailed. She is anchored in the centre of the harbour, and was an object of much interest during the day. Should a favourable wind set in, she will certainly sail this day.

Close to the entrance of the harbour of Old Dunleary, a small yacht of about twelve tons burden, suddenly went down, and became submerged owing to a rapid leakage. The masts were visible at high water yesterday, but the hull was lying at the bottom. Several men were engaged in endeavouring to raise her, but were unable to do so as the tide at the time was very high. It was ultimately found impracticable to do so unless at low water.

The schooner La Vendetta, eighty-four tons, the property of H. L. Jackson, Esq., arrived in harbour yesterday.

The cutter La Traviata, fifty tons, the property of Captain Costello, also arrived.

Several Swedish, Russian, and other foreign vessels are at present in the harbour, having put in during the recent gales.

The splendid line of steamers employed under the new postal arrangements continue alternately to carry the mails with unprecedented rapidity. Heavy seas and strong head winds seldom diminish their speed.

Mr. Wyse sat in the police court and disposed of several charges of drunkenness and disorderly conduct which possessed no new feature of interest sufficient to justify publication.

An extraordinary charge of assault by a young gentleman on a very aged female will be investigated before the presiding magistrate this day.

The Town Commissioners held their weekly meeting yesterday in the Assembly Rooms, Sussex-place.

ROBERT CHAMBERS, Esq., presided.

There were present Robert Meekins, P. M. Slator, J. Hazler, John Samuels, Thomas Carey, John Sullivan, William Hayes, F. J. Nugent, Patrick Butler, William Masterson, M. W. Hennessy, Esqrs.

The Town Clerk acknowledged the receipt of a letter from Mr. Slator, resigning his commissionership for the Glasthule Ward.

The question as to the election of a gentleman to fill the vacant office was postponed until that day fortnight, when the matter will be brought under the consideration of the board.

Mr. Murray, the Town Clerk, read a letter from Mr. Bryden, Parliamentary agent in London, requesting the commissioners to inform him if they purposed proceeding with the draught bill of last session, the object of which was to relieve the township of the oppressive operation of the county rate.

After some desultory discussion, it was resolved that the Town Clerk should write to Mr. Bryden, requesting he should furnish particulars as to the preliminary expenses of the proposed bill.

It was directed that a letter be written to Mr. Saunders, of the Hibernian Gas Company, informing him that it is the desire of the board that a lamp should be forthwith erected in the centre of Clarinda Park, where the lighting is insufficient.

A memorial was received from the inhabitants of Royal Terrace, requesting that additional gas-light should be given to that locality, and that the road be put in a proper state of repair. A committee was appointed by the board to inspect the terrace, and report on what was necessary to be done.

A letter was read from the Board of Works in reply to an application of the commissioners, to have some posts at Windsor-terrace removed, which obstructed the carriage way. They refused to comply with the application, on the ground that the Terrace was too narrow to admit of having a carriage drive.

IMPROVEMENTS ON THE JETTY.

The Chairman stated he had heard on reliable authority that the Board of Works were about improving and beautifying the piece of waste ground fronting the harbour of St. George's Yacht Club, by laying it out in grass plots, planting handsome ferns and flowers along it, and having it intersected with gravel walks. Many and useful improvements had recently been effected in Kingstown, but if the proposed improvement were carried out, Kingstown harbour, its piers and jetty, he apprehended, would be unrivalled for beauty and magnificence, even in any continental country. (Hear.)

Mr. Hazler said there was no doubt such was the intention of the Board of Works. Already the jetty was a beautiful and salubrious place for promenading; but if the ground in question was to be planted with shrubs and evergreens, its beauties would be infinitely enhanced.

Mr. Chambers said it would be highly ornamental, and he was sure the inhabitants of Kingstown—particularly the ladies—would feel much indebted to the Board of Works.

Several other members of the board expressed opinions in favour of the project.

The routine business for the week having been disposed of, the board adjourned.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

CONDUCT OF THE PIEDMONTESE AT THE SIEGE OF ANCONA.

The *Times* quotes official documents to show that the statement by Count de Quatrebarb of the bombardment of Ancona having been carried on after a flag of truce had been held out is a complete hallucination.

MATRIMONIAL ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE DAUGHTER OF GARIBALDI AND THE SON OF VICTOR EMMANUEL.

The *Post's* correspondence at Naples mentions, as a rumour, that matrimonial arrangements are on the *tapis* between a daughter of Garibaldi and a son of King Victor Emmanuel, and that this is in consequence of the express wish of the King himself.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The *Journal des Debats* affirms that whatever the sovereigns assembled at Warsaw may decide, the Italian cause must be advanced towards a successful completion. If there be no Congress the affairs of Italy will follow their course, and will arrange themselves. If one be held, there is no reason to believe that an attempt will be made to dispose of Italy without consulting her on the subject.

THE BOMBAY MAIL.

SOUTHAMPTON, FRIDAY.—The Indus, with the heavy portion of the above mails, arrived off Hurst Castle at 12-45 p.m.

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, FRIDAY.—The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Company's steamship Glasgow, arrived here this morning, from New York on 13th inst.

SOUTHAMPTON, FRIDAY.—The steamer Arago, which left New York on the 13th instant, has arrived off Cowes.

Exchange for the Glasgow and Arago closed at 108¾ to 109. Freights were brisker.

During the procession at New York in honour of the Prince of Wales, a man stepped from the crowd, and aimed a heavy blow at his Royal Highness, at the same time giving utterance to opprobrious epithets. The Prince escaped the blow directed against him. The ruffian, who is said to be an insane Englishman, was immediately arrested. The Prince of Wales' visit has otherwise proved a great success.

NEW YORK, 13TH.—The Prince of Wales and suite yesterday visited the New York University, the Woman's Library, the Astor Library, the Cooper Institute, and the Free Academy, and then rode to the Central Park, where he assisted at the transplanting of an English oak and an American elm. At most of these places addresses were presented to the Prince.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The steamship Imperador has brought advices to September 11th.

The steamer Dane, with the August mails, out 36 days, had not arrived.

It is rumoured that the Kaffir Chief, Sandili, has consented to go to England, on the express recommendation of Sir George Grey.

Prince Alfred had not returned to Cape Town from the frontier, but was expected daily.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

CORK, FRIDAY.—The *Cork Examiner* contains a letter from the Sardinian Consul-General in London, addressed to the father of one of the Irish prisoners, now in the hands of the Sardinian, stating that arrangements had been made between the Sardinians and the British Governments, that those prisoners shall be sent to Ireland at the joint expense of those Governments, and that they will arrive very shortly.

SUDDEN DEATH OF ALDERMAN WILLIAM FITZGERALD, MAYOR OF LIMERICK.

LIMERICK, FRIDAY MORNING.—The above respected gentleman, while preparing to attend the funeral of the late Alderman Sheehy, yesterday, was seized with a fit of apoplexy, from which he expired at three o'clock this morning.

RAILWAYS.

The *Times* says, the railway market yesterday was firm at the opening, but in the afternoon a decline took place, from which there was no recovery. Nearly all the leading British stocks left off one fourth to three-fourths per cent. lower. South Eastern and Eastern Counties being heaviest, a further heavy fall took place in the securities of the Grand Trunk of Canada.

METROPOLITAN HALL SPECIAL SERVICES.—The Pulpit—On Sunday next, Divine service will be celebrated in the hall, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the Rev. R. W. Forrest, of Cork, will preach; and on Wednesday next, the Rev. R. W. Forrest will preach, at eight o'clock p.m. Prayer and Praise—Among the subjects for prayer and praise on Monday evening next, by clergymen of different denominations, are the following:—(1) Thanksgiving for the success of the Metropolitan Mission, and that it may bring the message of salvation home to the heart of everyone who attends the meetings in this hall, and persevere in its labours, until everyone in the city and suburbs shall hear and believe the Gospel. (2) For the safe return of the Prince of Wales, that he may be guided through the perils of the deep to his native home, by the Supreme Ruler of the skies, increased in wisdom, knowledge, and godliness—the joy of his royal parents, the chosen of God, and the beloved of the nation. (3) That the people of her Majesty's dominions may all become a praying people, and that they may acknowledge the power of prayer as the strongest defence of liberty, nationality, and imperial greatness. (4) For the progress of the Gospel in Italy, and that the word of Christ may be [illegible]

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The French public is latterly put in almost daily communication with its Government, and a system of raps, under the mystic table of the *Constitutionnel*, keeps us all *au courant* of what is going on in that exalted world. The *medium* to-day is Boniface, who parodies, unconsciously, Tennysons' poem of the "Two Voices," and represents Napoleon III. as listening on the one hand to the Dupanloup requirement of coercive interference with Italy, and on the other to the whole Peninsula's cry for active support by an entrance into Venice and withdrawal from Rome. The conclusion come to is, that neither course can be adopted, and the reasons alleged must carry conviction to any unfanaticised judgment. The whole article forms a substantial State paper, though it is not couched in any diplomatic form.

The Imperial document issued by Kaiser Franz to usher into existence his new plan for keeping soul and body together in Austria reaches us through *Le Nord*, and will be already in your hands. It amounts to the grant of a semi-constitution, but you will be amused to find how cautiously the Hapsburg steers clear of the awful word *charter*, Parliament representation, or any constitutional term whatever. He calls his handiwork a *diploma*, which is the Greek term for the Latin *duplex*, whence duplicity. In his preamble he informs his "peoples" that the relinquishment of Schwarzenberg's forcible centralisation policy is not, as folks imagine, the result of its total failure, but a predetermined arrangement only, preparatory to national and local diets, contemplated all along, for their good. The sop to Hungary has, according to some disaffected minds here, a two-fold object—to get crowned with St Stephen's diadem without unpleasant pledges or oaths imposed on Hungarian Kings, and to quiet that kingdom, pending a foray into the kingdom of Naples.

I have no movement to chronicle in the politics of France, save the increased value of a fraction placed on the retail of Government tobacco and snuff, which will add largely to the revenue without creating any individual pressure. The Hungarians enjoyed their weed before 1849, without even the slightest Government duty, each farmer growing his own crop of cigars, and smoking his pipe amid the leaves of his own planting. They will insist on their Diet restoring that local exemption among other national franchises. The supply from Hungary was an important agricultural export, and entered largely into the contracts for France, now superseded by Brazilian produce, not so delicately flavoured as the old Hungarian.

We are enjoying a gleam of autumnal sunshine, and Paris is out of doors these last three days. Ædile improvements continue to embellish this brilliant capital, and the west end, as well as east and south, will be unrecognisable to former visitors. At this moment the immense broadway from the Havre Station to the corner of Rue de la Paix is in process of clearance, and will form an artery of large importance in the circulation of the metropolis. It is to traverse a new *square* (the word has been admitted into French), on which is to figure a splendid structure for national opera, to supersede the scene of Orsini's bombs. This building is to be connected by electric wires with the Home Office, as the Minister of the Interior considers himself official manager of music and dancing, and claims to regulate all greenroom affairs. Having occasion to call at the great Imperial Library of France, in Rue Richelieu, I find they are constructing a glass-domed reading-room in the courtyard, after the model of that in the British Museum, but only half as spacious and lofty.

The evacuation of Capua was known here late last evening. The skirmish with Cialdini's column at Berna was meant to delay the march of the regular Italian army until the guns and stores could be removed to Gaeta, the siege or blockade of which forms the concluding canto of "Italy delivered," a theme worthy of some native Tasso. Garibaldi is worth twenty Godefrois de Bouillon.

A correspondent writing from Paris, on Wednesday evening, informs us :—

A furious article in the *Opinion Nationale* is from the pen of M. Guerault. M. Guerault upholds the cause of Italian liberty by attacking all the world, but chiefly England and the "Warsaw Conference," and plainly telling the French Government that it will incur universal contempt if it permits Austria to interfere in Italy. M. Guerault's indirect connection with the Government through the medium of the Palais Royal, and the extreme violence of the article, have given rise to a report of its being inspired. It runs thus :—

"The public must not be hoodwinked; it must not be told, as the *Constitutionnel* tells it with excellent intentions, no doubt, that Austria is resolved to keep on the defensive in Austria; the public must not be deluded with platitudes about the Warsaw conference being animated with the best intentions towards France and her Government. There is not a word of truth in all this, and it cannot be considered as anything but the wretched expedient of people who endeavour to shut their eyes to the impending danger in order to be relieved of the duty of taking the manly resolution requisite to meet it. It is not true that the Warsaw conference is animated with benevolent or even peaceful intentions towards us. That interview is nothing but a conspiracy against France, inspired by the fear of our revolutions, by the dread of our principles, by the desire of stifling in Italy a revolution which is akin to, if not the offspring of, our own. The British Cabinet, assisted by Prussia, has been the instigator and go-between of this bastard re-construction of the Holy Alliance. Irritated at not having been able to prevent the annexation of Savoy and Nice, the British Cabinet has left nothing undone to suscitate enemies against us. No sacrifice has been too great for its malignity. It has excited Switzerland, frightened Belgium, and, through the medium of Prussia, blows the fire at Warsaw. It is even affirmed that the Head of the Foreign Office, who has just accompanied the Queen to Coblentz, did not cease, during his recent trip to Germany, to inveigh against France and her Government in language far too plain to allow any doubts as to his real feelings. The reserves made by Lord John Russell in a recently-published dispatch in favour of Austrian dominion in Venetia are sufficient to show that the British Cabinet is entering, with regard to Vienna, on a path of delicacy and precaution hitherto unknown. This unexpected policy appeared so strange that it has given rise, even in England, to the most extraordinary rumours. A distinguished member of Parliament has gone so far as to hint in a recently-published correspondence that there existed in the upper regions of the English political world a settled plan for overthrowing at any cost the Imperial Government, and establishing in its place a dynasty which England has ever found more accessible to her inspirations. As for Austria, it is not true that she is resigned to the defensive. It is neither true nor probable. The very concessions of Austria with regard to Hungary are nothing but a means of acquiring greater freedom of action in Italy. The appointment of General Benedek to the post of commander-in-chief in Venetia is another symptom which should not be overlooked. General Benedek is considered the man of action of the Austrian army, the man able to cope with difficult situations. He had been appointed Governor of Hungary. Now he is sent to Italy. What for? Let us add that in assuming the offensive in Italy, Austria would be acting in perfect accordance with the requirements of her position. Assured of a certain degree of support at the hands of Prussia and Russia, why should she wait until Victor Emmanuel is master of the whole of Italy and in a better position to resist? Why delay attacking an enemy until that enemy shall have 300,000 men to repel the attack? Nor, indeed, does Austria wait. She is accumulating forces on the Po, and will cross it on the first fine day. Her plan, if our information be correct, is to leave Lombardy aside, but to occupy Modena, Bologna, and Florence, and then to convene a congress which would reestablish her in Italy on very nearly the footing of Villafranca; once in possession of the heart of Italy, retaking of Lombardy would be only a question of time and expediency. The combination is bold and skilful, but what will France do? If perchance France were to take it into her head to interfere 24 hours after Austria, all this fine plan would run a great chance of falling to the ground. Austria would meet with another Solferino, and it would cost her more than Lombardy this time. Here appears the use of that huge machine yclept the Warsaw interview. It is hoped to intimidate France by the phantom of a European war coalition, and to induce her, through fear of a general war, to be the passive witness of an Austrian restoration in Italy. Let the heir of the name and throne of Napoleon, let the crowned representative of the French revolution, only swallow this bitter cup, and he will be forgiven all the rest; he will be a measured man; he will no longer frighten any body. That trial will be for him what the recall of the fleet to Toulon was for Louis Philippe in 1840. We repeat it, the plan is skilful and well-conceived, and, above all, it is plausible. The *amour propre* of France is not wounded. Nothing offensive is meant against her. As the *Constitutionnel* has it, the most friendly intentions are entertained towards her. It is only against Italy—nay, against Piedmont, that there is any ill-will; the treaty of Villafranca is respected; Lombardy is not touched. Our kind friends have only two objects in view—cut in two Italian unity, and dishonour France. The rest will come in due time. To cut Italian unity in halves; as soon as Austria is in possession of Florence and Bologna, Victor Emmanuel has only the sea to communicate between Naples and Turin. Then all the ideas of 'restoration' may be triumphantly reasserted. To dishonour France: in point of fact, if the Duchies and Romagna are taken from Piedmont, France cannot, with any pretence of honesty, keep Nice and Savoy. If she should restore them, what a cry of triumph in England, in Switzerland, and elsewhere. If she refuses to restore them, what just indignation would she not excite in Italy! And then, after such an ignominious backing out, how can it be possible to talk to Europe about universal suffrage and the right of nationalities. All the oppressed nations who turned their eyes towards France, and hailed her flag, must resign themselves to hopeless slavery. However, that policy is not without advocates, even in France. It is blessed by the Pope, and hailed beforehand by the bishops: it will please diplomatists, because the *modus operandi* is regular and in conformity with the Treaty of Villafranca. It will please, above all, the Legitimists, who will see in it the early realisation of all their hopes. The *Constitutionnel*, in the name of all employed in stifling and blinding public opinion, will give it its highest approbation until the hour of the awakening arrives. As for ourselves, we say it without hesitation, if the Imperial Government were to allow itself to be seduced into that dangerous path, we should sincerely deplore it. But why such suppositions? Is not the past a guarantee for the future? And who can believe that Napoleon III., 'by the grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French,' will wantonly sacrifice all the advantages he has derived from his policy of past years, from his glorious last year's campaign, that he will abdicate, under the pressure of a threat, the title which is the source of his popularity in France and his prestige in Europe? Circumstances are serious, and we can understand that a good deal of deliberation should take place before acting; and yet time is precious, and a rapid decision might prevent many disasters. We cannot, as far as we are concerned, suppose that Europe can have conceived so rash an idea as boldly to attack France out of mere hatred of her principles. The revolution which all detest is an object of as much dread as hatred, and an open challenge will be avoided, but cunning and manœuvring are resorted to; it is attempted to separate France from Italy, in order the more easily to overcome both. What, then, is the natural antidote of that Jesuitical duplicity, of that diplomatic guile? Frankness, boldness; tortuous manœuvres must be met by frank positions; darkness must be met by light. Let France recognise Victor Emmanuel as King of Unitarian Italy. Let her intimate to the Pope that the necessities of European politics will no longer permit her to protect his temporal power at Rome, and negociate an honourable arrangement between the chief of Catholicism and Victor Emmanuel. Let her declare to Austria that any attack against Italy, any offensive movement beyond the Mincio and the Po, will be considered by France as a declaration of war, and followed up by immediate intervention; and we venture to affirm that in presence of a resolution so clearly expressed, all the warlike tendencies of Austria will the more surely vanish, as on that ground France would be sure of meeting in England and elsewhere the support and sympathy of public opinion. May the Emperor not allow himself to be acted on by timid counsels, by vacillating convictions, by frightened prudence, by the disguised hostilities which must hover about him to deceive and lead him to his ruin. Let him remember that France is always the land of great causes and great devotions; that she will never consent to put her flag into her pocket to obtain forgiveness for her principles; that that same France greeted him with enthusiasm on his departure for Italy. Let him continue to bear his flag gallantly aloft; let him be faithful to his alliances; let him take that high and firm tone in talking to those old enemies conspiring against us, and France will back him with all her heart. As long as France will be agreed with her Government—as long as her powerful arm extends its protection over Italy—coalitions may talk, they will never march."

This furious outburst will probably create as much sensation abroad as in Paris. It is held as a proof that the article must be inspired that M. Guerault should have ventured to talk of the Government and the Emperor in a way which would bring down a warning on a non-privileged writer. That is not my opinion. There are other modes of adulation besides the unctuous, and the Emperor must by this time be tired of the sugary periods of his avowed supporters. That M. Guerault has, however, spoken the opinions of Prince Napoleon, the revolutionary "decoy" of his august cousin, may be taken for granted, but I see now no more reason to doubt the writer's good faith than his earnestness and vigour.

SARDINIA, NAPLES, AND AUSTRIA.

The *Nationalites* of Turin states that by this time the measures for the fusion of the Neapolitan with the Sardinian army have all been taken. A general conscription will be immediately set on foot, and the Neapolitans thus levied are to be distributed among the different regiments of the army of Upper Italy, each regiment having been previously curtailed of a few companies, sufficient to form a certain number of new regiments. The Neapolitan officers are to preserve their rank. Measures are also being taken for the defence of the new kingdom. Perugia, Spoleto, and San Leo are to be fortified so as to form a second line of defence, in case of an Austrian invasion.

ITALY.

"The Piedmontese corps of General Cialdini," says the *Patrie*, "is concentrating itself between Isernia and Venafro, ready to pass the Volturno, an operation which is to take place in a few days. The Neapolitan troops have fallen back from their advanced posts behind Capua. A corps of 15,000 men is to protect the retreat of the Royal troops to Gaeta."

A communication from Ancona states:—"A commission of engineers has arrived here, and will shortly commence very important works. Large supplies of provisions and military stores are to be collected. This port is to become the naval arsenal of Piedmont in the Adriatic, and, from its proximity to Venice and the Gulf of Trieste, will have to play an important part, should operations take place against Venetia."

The *Opinion Nationale* observes:—"We receive from a sure source the news that orders of the most odious nature, and proscribing against the Liberals ferocious treatment, such as might have been thought impossible in the present age, have been issued by the Court of Gaeta. We abstain from details until we receive the official documents which are promised."

VICTOR EMMANUEL.

A letter from Naples, in the *Debats*, has an interesting account of the interview between Victor Emmanuel and the deputation which had been sent to present an address to him. The deputation was delighted with the frank, soldierlike reception he gave them. The King asked them if Francis II. really treated his subjects in the way generally attributed to him. He said that, coming neither in a carriage nor on board a ship, but on horseback, at the head of his army, he would have wished Francis II. to have done the same. "There is no question," added the King, "of personal ambition, but of Italy. It is a matter of little consequence whether I am king of four millions or four and twenty; but it is a matter of great consequence that the people who speak the same language and are of one race should have the same fatherland, and that this fatherland should be independent. We are destined to be a great people, if we are determined. Austria incessantly menaces me, and not long ago sent me a letter by the Emperor of the French full of reproaches, but this does not affect me. Austria has lost the propitious moment for attacking me. She is preparing for the coming spring, but then, with the assistance you bring me, I shall have 400,000 soldiers under arms, and the Italians, Heaven be praised, know how to fight still. The Pope himself writes to me now with gentleness. The European Powers are dissatisfied with me, and remain silent; but none menace us, Austria excepted. We will behave like men who are at home, and Europe will end by acknowledging our justice and rights. I am satisfied with Garibaldi. He is a little capricious, but Italy has not a nobler heart or a nobler child. I have several times offered him artillery, but he refuses it, and cherishes the hope of taking Capua with the bayonet. Tell your compatriots, gentlemen, that I shall never cease to be for all what I have been for my little Piedmont. I will do my duty as King and soldier; let us all do our duty as Italians. Let us remember that we have not as yet got the key of our house, but from this time forth we may say that Italy is constituted. Let us hope and persevere."

PRUSSIA AND SARDINIA.

The *Prussian Gazette*, in publishing the note addressed to the Cabinet of Turin, accompanied it with an article which may be considered as the comment on the document. The essential point which that journal seeks to prove is that the Prussian Government, in making its reservations on the principle of the nationalities invoked by Piedmont, does not propose to itself any other object than to prevent the dangers which might result from this new principle for the integrity of Germany and the balance of power in Europe. "If Piedmont," says the *Prussian Gazette*, "thinks she may support herself on the principles of nationalities in order to annex Venetia, what guarantee have we that in virtue of the same principle, the Southern Tyrol and the Canton of Ticino may not be claimed?" The *Gazette* thinks that the policy of the Prussian Government is neither influenced by Legitimist nor by Liberal ideas, but by the common interests of the German States and by the general ones of Europe. The *Gazette*, in mentioning that Prussia last year formally admitted the necessity of founding in the Italian peninsula a state of things in conformity with the wants and wishes of the populations, adds that the Prussian Government has no motive for employing her influence in the re-establishment of an impossible state of things, and that its only object is to warn those who direct Italian policy that Prussia does not intend to allow the slightest attack to be made on the territory and on the rights of the German nation.

RUSSIA AND ITALY.

We read in the *Invalide Russe* :—

The results of the entry of Victor Emmanuel into the Neapolitan States will soon be manifest. Capua and Gaeta will fall; Francis II. will retire to Seville; universal suffrage at Naples and in Sicily will elect Victor Emmanuel for King, and Europe will accept the events as an accomplished fact. It may be that out of the present chaos a strong, prosperous, and well-organised kingdom may arise. It will only be regrettable that, to obtain this end, force, which is in our opinion the saddest and most insecure of means, should have been employed.

The *Abeille du Nord* asks :—

What ought reasonably to be the policy of England? what its chief object? The part it has to play seems to be henceforth that of propagating and guaranteeing new ideas, and its principal mission to appease international dissensions and reconcile nationalities. In this policy lies henceforth the secret of British power.

THE RUSSIAN NOTE.

Prince Gagarin, before quitting Turin, communicated the following note to Count Cavour :—

"St. Petersburg, Sept. 28 (Oct. 10).

"Mon Prince,—Since the preliminaries of Villafranca put an end to the war in Italy a series of acts contrary to right have been accomplished in the Peninsula, and created there the abnormal situation of which we now see the extreme consequences developing themselves. The Imperial Government, from the commencement of this situation, considered it a duty to call the attention of the Sardinian Government to the responsibility which it would take upon itself if it gave in to dangerous impulses (*dangereux entraînements*). We directed our friendly representations to it at the time when the revolution of Sicily began to receive from Piedmont that moral and material support from which alone that movement could have taken the proportions it attained. In our estimation, the question exceeded the sphere of local complications. It directly touched upon the principles admitted as a rule of international relations, and had a tendency to shake the very basis upon which rests the authority of established Governments. We accepted with deep regret the motives alleged by Count Cavour, which did not allow him to oppose more efficient obstacles to these intrigues (*menes*), and we took note of his disavowal of them. By this its attitude the Imperial Government feels convinced that it gave the Court of Turin a sincere pledge of its desire to keep up good relations with the said Court; but it also thinks it has given sufficient hints of the resolutions which would be forced upon his Majesty the Emperor on the day in which the Sardinian Government could allow itself to be influenced by impulses, which the feeling of its international duties had till then induced it to repudiate. I regret to say that these resolutions could now no longer be adjourned. The Sardinian Government directed its troops, in the midst of a profound peace without any declaration of war, without any provocation, to cross the frontiers of the Roman States; it openly came to an understanding (a bargain or compact—*il a practisé*) with the revolution established at Naples; it has sanctioned its acts by the presence of Piedmontese troops, and that of high Sardinian functionaries who were placed at the head of the insurgent forces without ceasing to be in the service of King Victor Emmanuel. Finally, it has just crowned this series of violations of right by announcing, in the face of Europe, its intention to accept the annexation to the Kingdom of Piedmont of territories belonging to Sovereigns who are yet in their own States, and who there defend their authority against the violent attacks of the revolution. By these acts the Sardinian Government no longer allows us to consider it as a stranger to the movement which has upset the Peninsula. It takes upon itself all their responsibility, and puts itself into a flagrant contradiction with the right of nations. The necessity it alleges of combating anarchy could not justify it, since it only throws itself on the path of the revolution to gather its heritage, not to arrest its progress and repair its iniquities. Pretexts of this nature are not admissible. This is no question merely of Italian interests, but of a general interest common to all Governments. It is a question of those eternal laws without which no social order, no peace, no security could exist in Europe.

"His Majesty the Emperor deems it impossible that his Legation should any longer reside where it may have to witness acts which his conscience and convictions reprove. His Imperial Majesty is compelled to put an end to the functions which you fulfil at the Court of Sardinia. It is the will of our august Master, consequently, that upon seeing these instructions you should ask for your passports, and instantly quit Turin, with all the *personnel* of the Legation.

"You will inform Count Cavour of the motives of this supreme decision, and read to him the present dispatch, leaving with him a copy of it.—Receive, mon Prince, &c.

"GORTSCHAKOFF.

"M. le Prince Gagarin, &c."

AUSTRIA.

The *Opinion Nationale* of Wednesday evening says:—

"Everything confirms the belief that Austria is about to cross the Po. We are even assured that within the last few days she has notified her intention to France and England, and that these Powers have simultaneously, and with a common accord, replied that if Austria should carry this project into effect, they will send their fleets to cruise in the Adriatic; adding that if she would abstain they would be disposed to promise not to assist Piedmont in case the latter should assume the offensive towards Austria. Of course we give these rumours under all reserve, and we do not mention with greater positiveness another rumour, according to which one of the principal ends of the meeting at Warsaw is to endeavour to persuade Austria either to sell Venice immediately, or at least to admit the sale of that city as a bases for ulterior negociation."

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT—THURSDAY.

THE STEPNEY MURDER.

[Before the Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Baron Martin.]

James Mullens, described in the calendar as a plasterer, aged 58, was placed in the dock on an indictment charging him with the murder of Mrs. Mary Emsley, at No. 9, Grove-road, Bow, on the 12th of August last.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty. The court was well filled, but in consequence of the excellent arrangements made by the Under-Sheriffs, Messrs. Eagleton and Gammon, no inconvenience was felt.

Mr. Serjeant Parry (specially retained), Mr. Clark and Mr. Orridge (instructed by Mr. Wontner, on behalf of Mr. Faith and Mr. Whitaker, the sons-in-law of the deceased), conducted the prosecution. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Best, of the Oxford Circuit, and Mr. J. E. Palmer.

Mr. Serjeant Parry, in opening the case, said the painful and most anxious duty was cast on him to narrate to the jury, on the part of the prosecution the particulars, and of bringing before them evidence respecting one of the most cruel and barbarous murders ever recorded. Probably, everyone of the gentlemen of the jury he was then addressing had heard or read something of this remarkable and atrocious crime. It was usual on the part of all persons engaged in so serious an investigation as this, and especially on the part of the counsel for the prosecution, to exhort the jury to dismiss from their minds every preconceived opinion, and every fact that might have come to their knowledge, and simply to address their attention to the evidence adduced before them, under the sanction of the oath they had taken. He was sure that no such exhortation on his part was necessary. He believed such an exhortation to be almost invariably unnecessary, for from the experience he had had of the conduct of juries in cases of so serious a character as this—where the life of one human being had been sacrificed, and where another waited their judgment—he was perfectly satisfied that juries invariably decided the case, and came to a conclusion simply upon the evidence offered before the court. Now, having made these remarks he should, he was sure, in a calm, temperate, and unexaggerated manner, lay before the jury the evidence he should have to adduce, informing them that the prisoner stood charged with the serious crime of murder, the highest crime known to the law of any civilised or Christian land, and that it was the duty of the prosecution to bring home guilt to the prisoner by the clearest and most unmistakeable evidence. The jury would be aware that a crime of this character was generally—not always, but generally, committed in secret, and that no human eye was the witness of the actual commission of the crime, except the murderer; and, in order to bring home guilt to the party committing a crime of this kind thus secretly the prosecution had to rely upon a number of facts, each of greater or lesser importance, but all pointing in one direction, and in one direction only. This was what was called circumstantial evidence, by some said to be the strongest and best evidence that could be adduced to satisfy the human mind as to the commission of any crime. Others, on the contrary, he believed, had assailed circumstantial evidence as unreliable. He thought this, that where a series of small or large facts, apparently independent of each other, all pointing in one direction—in one direction only, that was safe evidence on which the jury might rely, and upon which juries had over and over again relied, to come to a just conclusion. The unfortunate woman, Mrs. Emsley, was an old lady about 70 years of age, a person of very peculiar and penurious habits, who had resided by herself at No. 9, Grove-road, Mile-end-road, for nine years. She was a widow, her husband having died four or five years ago. She had not even a servant who was in the habit of living with her. Her penurious habits were well known. She was the owner of a considerable amount of house property, and she was in the habit of collecting weekly the rents of that property, which consisted mainly of house property let to a number of different families. It was known, also, that the extent of that collection was considerable, as much as £30, £40, or £50 a week. It was collected by herself in small sums of money, and it was known that she was in the habit of making this collection on Monday in every week. This fact was generally known in the neighbourhood, and probably it was thought that on the Monday she would have in her possession a very considerable sum of money. That was an important circumstance, to which the attention of the jury would be directed. Having thus described the habits and character of this unfortunate woman, he would state to the jury that on Friday, August 17th, this old lady was discovered murdered in her house, No. 9, Grove-road. A communication was made that morning by a person of the name of Emms, who himself would come prominently before the jury in the course of the inquiry. A communication was then made by Emms to a gentleman of the name of Rose, an attorney, and to a gentleman named Faith, who married a daughter of Mrs. Emsley by a former husband—[this was a mistake of the learned counsel, as Mr. Faith married a daughter of Mr. Emsley by a former wife]—and in consequence of this communication they went to Grove-road, and, taking a circuitous route, entered the house by the back door. There were three floors in the house, one a parlour floor; one above that, on which Mrs. Emsley slept; and a third above that, which was used as a sort of lumber room, in which the old lady kept things relating to her property. In this room the old lady was found cruelly murdered. About the fact of that murder there could be no doubt. It was evident from the decomposition of the body that she had been dead some time. Blows were found on her head, her skull was broken in, and there could not be a shadow of doubt that she had come to her death by very brutal violence. Of that fact there was no doubt, and it could not be gainsayed, neither, he thought, would the jury have, on examination of the evidence, any doubt as to the period about which the murder was committed. Next to the actual commission of the crime, the day or hour at which it was committed was of great importance in ascertaining who had been guilty of it. Without troubling the jury with the details which would be brought before them by the witnesses, he might state that the old lady was seen alive for the last time by any person, except the murderer, at seven o'clock on the Monday of the week in which the murder was committed—namely, Monday, August 13—by two maiden ladies of great respectability, living in small houses opposite Mrs. Emsley's. They saw her sitting at the window of her bedroom at about seven o'clock in the evening, but she was never seen again, except by the person who murdered her. On the following morning, Tuesday, August 14, about eight o'clock, a little boy in the employment of a draper, who had some errand at the house, called and knocked, but knocked in vain. No answer was returned. He called again in the course of the day and knocked, but no answer was returned,—all was still and silent. Other persons called on the same day. He thought that the jury would have no doubt from that circumstance, and from the fact that the shutters on the Monday night were not closed, and that no light had been seen, that the murder was committed after seven o'clock on the evening of Monday, and before eight o'clock on the following morning. The evidence, he believed, would point much more nearly to the time than that, for he should show, he thought, it was soon after eight o'clock, or about eight o'clock of that Monday evening that this old lady was murdered. The jury had now before them the fact of the murder and the time. The next question —the most awful and painful question which any tribunal could be called upon to decide—was, who committed the murder? Of course this murder caused a great sensation in the neighbourhood immediately after it was discovered. A reward first of £100 was offered, and afterwards a reward of £300. After the reward had been increased to £300, the prisoner at the bar, about the 7th or 8th of September, and within about four weeks of the murder, made a communication to the detective police. As far as he was at liberty he would state to the jury what the prisoner was. He was a person who had obtained his livelihood in the neighbourhood of Stepney as a bricklayer and plasterer. He was formerly in the police, in this county and in Ireland. He believed he was known to be a man of shrewdness and of very considerable experience in the world, and that he was permanently employed by the old lady—employed to do anything that might be required to be done to her houses in the neighbourhood. He was, therefore, fully acquainted with her, and he believed that he was not wrong in stating that many years ago when he was in the police in the neighbourhood of Stepney, he was acquainted with the late husband of Mrs. Emsley. Thus far he had a right to inform the jury what and who the prisoner was. On the evening of Saturday, the 8th of September, about six or seven o'clock, the prisoner called upon Sergeant Tanner, of the detective police, at his residence in Wood-street, Westminster, and there made substantially his communication. He said in effect, "You know I have been looking out for the murderer of Mrs. Emsley—you know that I have been looking out for some time; I have had my suspicions, and I know the man." Tanner immediately said, "What is his name?" upon which the prisoner replied, "A man of the name of Emms." Now, Emms was a man who was employed also by Mrs. Emsley in the collection of her rents. He was as well acquainted with her as the prisoner, and the prisoner himself knew Emms, had taken meals at his house on several occasions, and he pointed out Emms as the man who had committed the murder, telling Tanner the grounds on which his suspicions were founded. The man Emms resided in a small house in a field called Emsley's brickfields, in Bethnal-green. The prisoner told Tanner that that morning, between eight and nine o'clock, he saw Emms go to a shed adjoining his house in the brickfield, and take a parcel out of the ruin, that he went back to his cottage again, and that in about ten minutes afterwards he came out of his cottage and went to the shed which adjoins it, and placed a smaller parcel in that shed. This was the statement which the prisoner made to Tanner, who said he could not go that evening, but made an appointment to go on the following (Sunday) morning. Of course, the jury would ask what motive Mullens could have in making this statement against Emms if it were not true, but they must remember that a reward of £300 had been offered. Mullens said to Tanner—"Don't go without me in the morning—let me accompany you." Tanner said, "You may rely upon that; I have taken down your statement in writing, and you shall have any advantage that may arise out of it;" upon which Mullens replied, "I will make it all right for you," meaning that he should have part of the reward. On the Sunday morning they went to Emms' cottage, and saw Emms in an adjacent field. Mullens pointed out the shed in which he said the parcel had been secreted, and Tanner (with whom were Inspector Thornton and Sergeant Thomas) directed Mullens to stand back while they went forward to Emms. The police then searched the shed, but found nothing—indeed it was probable that they did not intend to find anything on their first visit. Mullens then came forward, and on being informed that they had not found anything, said—"Look behind that b—— slab." The police went again to the shed, and Sergeant Thomas discovered the parcel behind the slab. The parcel was shown to Emms, who denied all knowledge of it, and referred to his wife, who stated the time at which he got up. The learned serjeant proceeded to describe the parcel and its contents, adverting particularly to the cheque which had been paid to Mrs. Emsley before her death, and contending that the person who had possession of that cheque must have been the murderer. This fact went, no doubt, directly to the life of the prisoner at the bar, and he should, beyond all doubt and question, prove to their satisfaction, as though they had actually seen the deed committed, that Mullens was the man who placed the parcel behind the slab in the shed, so that if he had been guilty of one murder, he was also guilty of an attempt at another. The learned serjeant next described the finding of wax, string, and tape corresponding with the materials with which the parcel was tied up, the result of the investigation made by Dr. Gill, who, he said, had acted with a great amount of common sense and scientific skill; the finding of the hammer, the fact of Mitchell meeting the prisoner on Stepney-green on the Tuesday morning in a state of great agitation, and other circumstances connected with the commission of the crime. He remarked that it was not likely that the murderer got much money, as a sum of £48 in gold and silver was found in the coal cellar after her death, and a diamond ring, the property of the late Mr. Emsley, was found between the mattress and the bed on which the deceased slept. Whoever committed the murder was baulked of the plunder, but a pencil-case belonging to the deceased was missing, and this was disposed of by the wife of the prisoner a day or two after the murder was committed. This, no doubt, was a case of circumstantial evidence. He was aware that circumstantial evidence ought to cohere, to be clear, plain, and direct, incapable of any other reasonable solution than that which it was brought forward to sustain. Happily such crimes as this were not frequently committed in this country, and happily cases were still more rare in which attempts were made to commit a second murder, by means such as he should show had been adopted in this case. What he asked the jury was this: If, in reviewing the whole of the case, keeping their minds steadily directed to the extraordinary details, and the dealings of the prisoner with the parcel, they saw any reason to doubt the guilt of the prisoner, he was undoubtedly entitled to the benefit of any substantial doubt. The jury would, he was sure, readily give him the benefit of that doubt. It would be more consistent with their feelings, as men and Christians, if they could pronounce a verdict of acquittal; but, on the contrary, if they had no doubt that the circumstances called upon them to say that the prisoner was guilty, they would discharge their duty with firmness and unflinchingly. If they could say "not guilty," they would readily do so; but if they could not do so conscientiously, and could only come to the fatal conclusion that the prisoner was guilty, no feeling of theirs, however strong as to the sanctity of human life should prevent them from delivering a just verdict.

Mr. William Rose, examined by Mr. Clark, said—I am a solicitor, residing at Victoria-park-square. I knew Mrs. Emsley, of 9, Grove-road. She was a client of mine for some years. She owned considerable house property in that neighbourhood. She lived alone and had no servants. I know Walter Emms. He assisted me in collecting her rents. On Friday, the 17th August, he called on me and made a communication. I went that day to deceased's, and met a constable named Dillon there. We knocked at the front door and could not obtain admittance. The constable got over the garden wall at the back. I followed him. The back door was open. I went through the house. We found no one on the ground floor, the front parlour door was open, the back window was a little open. I went up on the first floor, to deceased's bed-room, which was in the front room; in the back there was lumber. The bed appeared not to have been slept in. We then went to the second floor, the door of which was open. I saw there the body of the deceased on the floor of the front room. Her head was near the doorway; you could scarcely enter without treading over the body. I observed some paper in the room and one roll under her arm. Dr. Gill was sent for and came immediately. I saw the key produced in the bedroom of deceased; it was on the table I think in a basket. I noticed this key, the bow being remarkable.

By Mr. Best—I do not think I ever saw prisoner before he was arrested. A person named Rowland, as well as Emms and prisoner, collected rents for the deceased. I do not know if others did. The front door was fastened by a common latch lock, it was not bolted. There was a great quantity of blood where deceased was.

Sergeant Dillon, examined by Mr. Orridge—On the 19th August I was called to 9, Grove-road. I found Messrs. Rose, Faith, and Whittaker. I got over the back wall into the garden of deceased's house. The back door was shut with a latch, the front door was shut and fastened by a spring lock. We went in at the back and proceeded upstairs to the parlour; the back window was open about five inches. In the front parlour the curtains were drawn back, and the shutters open. The front window was fastened by a catch. I next went to the first-floor front room. There was a bed there which had not been slept in recently. The bed was not made. The right hand window blind was down, the left up. The back room on the same floor was filled with lumber. I went up stairs and saw deceased lying in the front room. The left hand window blind was partly up. The face was lying downwards to the doorpost. There were a quantity of paperhangings in the room. There were some at deceased's back. There were several pieces near deceased's head. I noticed the floor of the landing outside the room. There was a foot-print of blood. Dr. Gill was sent for. I remained there till he came. Nothing had been disturbed when he arrived. The direction of the foot-print was from the room. I examined the house, and there were no marks to indicate that a violent entry had been made. I searched the rooms below, and found a gold mourning ring between the mattress and the bed. My inspector has the ring. I remained on the premises till I was relieved. The garden at the back of the house is surrounded by walls, and the houses at the back of the deceased's house abut on hers and the others. In the Grove-road there is no road.

By Mr. Best—There was much blood about where the deceased was; there were many splashes.

By Serjeant Parry—The blood seemed to have flown out in front.

Dr. Gill, examined by Serjeant Parry—I was called in to see deceased. I found her lying on the floor dressed in her day clothes. She had several wounds. The first that presented itself to my notice was a large opening at the back of the skull extending deeply into the brain. I think it was the result of repeated blows, that alone would account for death. Small portions of the skull were carried through the substance of the brain, and deposited in the upper portion of the skull. There were several other wounds which would have caused death. One over the left ear, which was a contused wound, and the whole of the temple bone on the left side, was driven in; that was also in small fragments. There was a contused blow above the other ear. There was an incised or lacerated wound above the left eyebrow. There was another lacerated wound on the left ear. Before I saw the hammer produced I formed an opinion as to the wounds. The blade of the hammer corresponds with the wounds on the eye-brow, and were such wounds as might have been inflicted by the hammer. Blood had flowed from the deceased into the room. There was blood on the under part of deceased's petticoat; it was external, as the petticoat laid over her head. It appeared something had been wiped on it.

By Mr. Best—It is a mere matter of opinion; but I should say the wound on the temple was effected first. The body was slightly decomposed when I saw it. The incised wound on the eyebrow was not as much decomposed as the other side of the face; decomposition was going on, that might cause it to gape. A wound made with the instrument produced would have gaped a little. The hammer was shown to me a week or a fortnight, perhaps more, after I examined the wound. I never compared the wound with the hammer. I measured its length and probed it with my finger, and from that and my being accustomed to see wounds inflicted with all kinds of implements at various times, I arrive at the conclusion that the hammer would have inflicted all the wounds I have spoken of. They might have been made by another instrument.

By Serjeant Parry—The cut I examined was an inch and a half deep. I think Mrs. Emsley had been dead three or four days when I saw the body. What I saw on the Friday was quite consistent with deceased having been attacked with the hammer on the Monday previous.

Elizabeth Pashley, examined by Mr. Clark—I live at 10 Grove-road, immediately opposite the house of the deceased. I have lived opposite her twelve years. I last saw her alive on Monday, Aug. 13, between seven and eight o'clock in the evening. She was at her first floor window. She usually went to bed about ten o'clock, or earlier—the shutters were always closed at dusk. I never saw them open after that. I noticed the house at twelve o'clock at night on the 13th August. The shutters were open. On the first floor one blind was drawn and the other partly up. There were no blinds to the second floor, and one window was partly open. In the course of that and the following days persons called at the house and did not get in. I have observed, when persons came and knocked, deceased used to open the window and look out, or speak to them from the area before opening the door—the area is grated over. When persons brought things to the house she always looked from the window before letting them in.

By Mr. Best—She never kept any servant. Only a very few workpeople used to call on her daily. She had no tradespeople. I have seen a paperhanger go in, and Mr. Rowland, Mr. Emms, and others.

Elizabeth Muggeridge, examined by Mr. Orridge, said—I saw the deceased about seven o'clock on the evening of Aug. 13, sitting at her bedroom window. The parlour shutters were open during the night, and on the first floor one blind was nearly half way up. It was not usual to see the windows so, the deceased always used to close her shutters at dusk. It was her habit to answer people from the window or the area prior to letting them in, I saw two persons call at the house on the Wednesday morning (a man and a woman); they knocked several times, but did not gain admission.

William Smith, examined by Mr. Serjeant Parry—I am in the employment of Mr. Lundsel, draper, Mile-end-road. I took a letter to Mrs. Emsley's on Tuesday, the 14th of August, about half-past eight. I knocked for about five minutes very loudly; not getting an answer, I returned in the evening, at eight or nine o'clock, and failed again to obtain admittance.

John Cook, examined by Mr. Clark—I called on Mrs. Emsley on the 14th August, to purchase some paper from her. I went by appointment at ten o'clock; I knocked three times, and went away, and came again, but could not get in.

By Mr. Best—I have had dealings with deceased before.

Edwin Emms, examined by Mr. Orridge, said—I am the son of Walter Thomas Emms, living at Emsley's brickfield, Stepney-green. I knew deceased. I was to go to the house on Monday, the 13th August, for some brass taps. I went on the following day, and could not get in.

Sergeant Tanner, examined by Mr. Serjeant Parry—My name is Richard Tanner. I am a sergeant of detective police. I have known Mullens since the murder. I was employed with others to investigate the murder. I first saw Mullens in reference to it about the 28th of August; he was brought to me by Inspector Thornton, and we made inquiries of him after that. On the 8th September (Saturday) he came to me at about eight o'clock to my house in Wood-street, Westminster. He did not wear spectacles, as he does now, when he came to see me. He said, "I have come to give you some information; I have been to Mr. Thornton's, and he is out." I asked him what information he had to give me, and he said, "You know, Sergeant Tanner, that since I saw you and Inspector Thornton, I have had my suspicions as to the man who committed the murder, and I have been watching him." I said, "Before you go any further, who is it?" He replied, "Emms. This morning I went to Emsley's brick field at five o'clock. I remained there watching Emms, pretending to be picking herbs, and between eight and nine o'clock I saw Emms come out of his house and go to a ruin about fifty yards in front of his house, and bring out from there a large parcel, take it in doors, and come out again in about ten minutes with a small parcel of about the size of a pint pot; he went to the shed adjoining his own house, went inside, remained about two minutes, and came out again without the parcel and went indoors." I said, "What do you think the parcel contains?" He said, "I can't tell." I accompanied him then to Mr. Thornton's; he was not in. I walked with him to the Palace, and I asked him to have some refreshment; he had a glass of rum. He wanted to go at once to the brickfield. I said, "I could not," and on parting he said, "Don't go without me." I said "No; I have taken your statement down in writing; we will not take any advantage of you; I hope you think us above that." I said, I will send a sergeant for you: "Where shall I send?" He said "17, Oakland-street, Chelsea." There was a reward of £300 offered for the discovery of the murder, and Mullens said, "If it comes off all right I will not forget you." I went with him and Inspectors Thornton and Thomas to Emsley's brickfield on the next morning. The plan produced describes the locality correctly. It shows the shed or ruin, and Emms' house. We went on the Monday at midday. The ruin is five yards from the house. There is a door to the shed adjoining Emms' house, the bottom half is gone, and the top was open; anyone could get into it. Emsley's brickfield is open to any one, although people have no right there. We went to the field by Bonner's field. We saw Emms standing talking to a man, about 200 yards from his house. We walked past. We put Mullens out of the way, and went to Emms and told him our errand. The sergeant told him the accusation which had been made. I went to Emms' house and searched it. I spoke to Mr. Emms. Mr. Emms was left with the inspector. I looked in the shed and found nothing. I returned and found Inspector Thompson and Emms had advanced to the ruin. Mullens came up and said to me, "You have not half searched that place. Mrs. Emms had her back to you all the time; come, and I'll show you where I think it is put." I said, "No, we don't want Emms to know you are the informer." He walked in the direction of the shed, and he said, when near the shed, "There now, look; pull down that —— slab and lift up those bricks." I sent Thomas to look under the slab, and he did so, and found the parcel. Any one could have placed the parcel behind the slab without going into the shed.

[Witness here produced the parcel for the first time.]

Witness continued—I saw the parcel opened. There was an outer paper tied round with this piece of tape. It is such a piece as might form an apron string. There was an inner parcel tied as it is now with a waxed string; it contains some newspapers, a piece of blotting paper, some metal spoons, two of the small ones lettered "W.P." There are three small spoons and one large one, two lenses, and a cheque, which is the one described in the hand-bill posted over London offering a reward for the murderer. The cheque is on the Bank of London, and for £10, drawn by Messrs. Pickering and Carrier. Mullens had been sent to a public-house, but was now fetched back. He said, "Have you found anything?" I said, "Thomas has found something." Prisoner rubbed his hands and seemed delighted, and said, "Have you found any —— money?" I took Mullens and Emms to the station, and they were both charged. Prisoner said, "Is this the way I am to be served after giving you this information?" I searched Mullens, and I found his shoe tied with a piece of waxed string. I found nothing further material to this case. I went subsequently to No. 83, Barnsley-street, where prisoner has lodgings. I found there a piece of tape, which I produce, and which corresponds with that which was round the parcel. I produce also a piece of wax, which was found on prisoner's chimney-piece. Mr. Thornton found the hammer. I found nothing else.

By Mr. Best—I had an interview with prisoner on the 28th of August. £300 reward had been then offered. Prisoner did not say anything to me about moving some bricks and wood before mentioning the slab. Emms is a shoemaker; I found his tools. I think there was a shoemaker's hammer.

William Thomas, examined by Mr. Clark—I am a sergeant in the detective police. I went on Monday, the 9th Sept, to prisoners house in Oakland-street, Chelsea. I saw him in the street. He said, "Thomas, I took you to be Tanner. You know I am very clever in these matters. I have been working day and night to discover the murderer of Mrs. Emsley, and I have found him out." I said, "Who do you suspect?" He said "the man Emms, the man who gave evidence at the inquest; no one had a better opportunity as she would admit him, as he collected money for her." I said, "So she would you," and he said, "No; she would answer me from the area." I went with the prisoner and Thornton in the cab to the brickfield. In the cab Mr. Thornton said, "What sort of a parcel did you see Emms with?" He made up his handkerchief, to about the size of a parcel I afterwards found. When we were at the brickfield I took Mullens 150 yards off up Bonner's-lane. I subsequently saw Mullens conversing with Tanner in the field. I, by Tanner's instruction, searched behind a slab in the shed by Emms' house. I found the parcel lying on some brick rubbish behind the stone; that brick rubbish was not visible to a person standing in the field. I untied the parcel in the presence of Tanner. I afterwards went to 33, Barnsley-street, where Mullens lived. I brought away a piece of shoemaker's wax and a bit of twine I found together on the mantelpiece. The street door was unlocked, and the prisoner's door was locked. I afterwards went to Oakland-street. I went to a backroom, and found the prisoner's wife there. This was on the Sunday night. I there found a spoon, on the back of which are the letters W.P.

By Mr. Best—The mark W.P. I believe to be a trade mark, they are ordinary metal spoons. I noticed a slight difference between the three spoons.

Dr. Gill, examined by Mr. Serjeant Parry—I have examined the two pieces of tape produced—the one found at Mullens' house, and the other found at the place. They correspond, and have 3-3 strands in each.

By Mr. Best—I have been in the habit of examining all sorts of fabrics; not of undertaking little jobs that turn up. I do it for my own gratification. I do not combine the office of inspector-general of fabrics with that of medical man.

By Serjeant Parry—The examination of fabrics is an exceedingly beautiful study.

Stephen Thornton, Inspector of Detective Police, was called and examined by Mr. Clark—He said he was an inspector of the detective police. On the 8th of September the prisoner called at his house. On the following morning he went with Tanner and Thomas in a cab to Bethnal-green. During the journey Mullens told them that he had seen Emms hide the parcel. [The evidence on this point was similar to that given by Tanner and Thomas.] He found the hammer produced at the prisoner's lodgings, in Barnsley-street. [It was a plasterer's hammer—a hammer at one end and a chisel at the other.]

Mr. J. J. Carrier, of the firm of Pickering & Carrier, manufacturing chemists, Suffolk-street, Cambridge-heath-road, proved the payment of the cheque to Mrs. Emsley, which was found in the parcel. He gave the cheque to Mrs. Emsley on Monday, the 13th of August. The cheque had not been paid through the bankers.

Mr. Joseph Biggs, examined by Mr. Orridge, said he resided at 25, Pollard-row, Bethnal-green. He was well acquainted with Mrs. Emsley. He was in the habit of calling upon her about once a week, generally on Sunday evenings. He called on Sunday, the 12th August. He went on the Tuesday following by appointment to see Mr. Cook, but he could not get in. Mrs. Emsley's plate had been deposited with him. It was tied up, but subsequently Mrs. Emsley took out some of the things to sell. Amongst the articles taken away was a silver pencil case. He did not see the pencil case again until he saw it at the police court. It was an old-fashioned concern. He believed this (produced) to be the one.

Cross-examined by Mr. Best—It looked better now than it did when it was in his possession. He believed the lenses produced had belonged to Mrs. Emsley.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gots, niece of Mrs. Emsley, said she knew the prisoner Mullens, who was in the habit of working for his aunt. Her aunt dined with her on Monday, Aug. 13, and left at a quarter to two. While she was there, Mullens came twice or three times for keys. This key (produced) was one she gave to Mullens. She had seen the spoons produced (those found in the parcel), and believed them to have been the property of her aunt. The pencil case (produced) she recognised as her aunt's property.

Elizabeth George, of 8, Cuthbert-street, Bethnal-green, said—She had worked for Mrs. Emsley, as char-woman, for eighteen months. She had no other attendant. Mrs. Emsley slept in the front room of the first floor. Whenever anyone called upon her she would look out of the window or up the area. On the previous Saturday Mrs. Emsley had a large quantity of paper-hangings brought in, and Mullens carried them up stairs. He was in the habit of coming on Saturday to be paid for the work he had done. He was paid about six shillings on the Saturday before the murder. Mrs. Emsley took the money from her pocket. There were only three spoons kept in the kitchen. They were there when she left on Saturday.

By Mr. Best—Several people called on Mrs. Emsley about the paper-hangings.

Walter Thomas Emms said he was a shoemaker, and resided in a cottage on Emsley's brickfield. He had known the prisoner since last February. He had visited his house and had had tea there three or four times, with meat and bread. He saw Mrs. Mullens in Barnsley-street, on the Thursday before the 13th of August, having been sent to fetch him by Mrs. Emsley. Witness collected Mrs. Emsley's rents, and took jobs from her. He remembered Tanner and Thomas coming to him on the 9th of September. He was charged with having a parcel. He did not put the parcel in the shed, nor had he anything to do with it. He never saw the parcel before it was produced in his presence by Thomas. He saw Mrs. Emsley about two o'clock on Monday, the 13th of August, at the end of Barnsley-street. That was the last time he saw her alive.

Mr. Serjeant Parry—Now, I must put it to you, Mr. Emms, upon your solemn oath—had you anything to do with the murder of this old lady?

Witness—No; I had not.

Mr. Serjeant Parry—Did you put a parcel in the shed that morning?

Witness—No; I did not.

Examination continued—He did not go out until half-past nine o'clock on the morning in question, as he was ill. When he found he could not obtain admission into Mrs. Emsley's house, he communicated with Mr. Rose, her solicitor.

By Mr. Best—He did not think that Mrs. Emsley was subject to fits. He knew that she had a swimming in the head three or four weeks before she was murdered.

Mary Ann Buckle, examined by Mr. Clark, corroborated the last witness, as to his going to Stratford in the cart, she having been one of the party.

Thomas Rumbolt gave similar evidence to the last witness, having driven Emms and Mrs Buckle to Stratford.

Ann Emms, examined by Mr. Serjeant Parry, said—I am the wife of Walter Thomas Emms. I recollect my husband being taken into custody on the Sunday. On the day before he was not up till half-past nine; he was very ill. He could not have gone out to the shed at eight o'clock on that morning without my knowing it. He did not go. I went with my husband to Stratford on Monday, 13th August. I am certain as to the date. We were not home till after nine o'clock.

Witness simply repeated her evidence in chief, in reply to Mr. Best's cross-examination.

Susannah Emms, examined by Mr. Clark—Recollected the day before her father was arrested he was ill. I took his breakfast to him at a quarter to nine. I assist my father at his work. I sit to work at the window which looks out on the shed and the ruin; my father could not have gone out there without my seeing him. In the course of that day I saw Mullens at about half past three (Sept. 8) in the brickfield; he was walking along with his eyes cast down, as though he was looking for something.

By Mr. Best—I make shoes at the window. I occasionally look at the field. I look right on the ruin.

Walter Thomas Emms, the younger, aged ten years, examined by Mr. Clarke, said—I recollect my father being taken into custody on the Friday before. I saw Mullens lying in the brickfield, with his handkerchief up to his eyes, against the school wall. I was minding my mother's pigs.

John Raymond, examined by Mr. Serjeant Parry, said—I am a tailor, residing in Lower Hoxton-square. I recollect the 13th of August. At the corner of the Grove-road is the Lord Aberdeen Hotel; there is a urinal there, and at a little after eight I was waiting to go in there, and I saw prisoner come from the place and go towards Mrs. Emsley's house, which is about 420 yards.

Cross-examined by Mr. Best—I am a coat maker. I work for a firm in Shoreditch; I have done so for nine years. I picked the prisoner out amongst about twenty there. I had a good opportunity of seeing him.

Mr. Serjeant Parry—Now, this is a serious matter. Are you quite sure as to the prisoner's identity?

Witness—I am aware that this is a charge of murder, and that I am here for her Majesty; and if I had any doubt, I should give the prisoner the benefit thereof.

Serjeant Tanner, recalled, stated that the last witness picked the prisoner out of about 12 or 15.

By the Prisoner—Would witness have an opportunity of seeing me when I was examined on the day before he picked me out? Witness—Yes.

John Mitchell, a dock labourer, examined by Mr. Clark, said—On the 14th August I met the prisoner at five o'clock in the morning, coming across Stepney-green. He seemed very excited; his knees trembled, and as he passed me I drew my hands from my pockets and prisoner started; his pockets seemed very bulky. This was three-quarters of a mile from the Grove-road. I know Barnsley-road. Across Stepney-green is a circuitous way from the Grove-road to Barnsley-street.

Cross-examined by Mr. Best—I was not afraid of prisoner. I was alarmed a little. His pocket appeared to have something bulky in it. I mentioned this about a fortnight after the murder to the police. I was sent for subsequently and taken to the House of Detention. I was shown the inmates of about 30 cells, and on coming to the one in which Mullens was I identified him. I do expect to be rewarded for the trouble I have taken in this matter.

Sergeant Tanner, in reply to the Lord Chief Justice said—In some cases part of the reward is given to witnesses giving important evidence.

William Rowland, examined by Mr. Orridge, said—I am a paper-hanger; was formerly a warrant officer at Worship-street. I knew deceased and prisoner. I saw prisoner on Monday, the 13th of August. I saw him on the following Wednesday—he was doing some work on the Monday; he did not come on the Tuesday. I was going with Mullens to assist him at his work, and we met a party who said have you heard that there has been a murder in Grove-road?—I wonder whether it is Mrs. Emsley? Mullens seemed to tremble then. I subsequently told him that it was Mrs. Emsley who was murdered, and he became more excited, and said, "Come and have some drink." We went and had some drink. I saw him again on the 5th of September. I said, "I suspect a man of this murder." He said, "So do I." He was going to get some supper. I said, "I think the man I suspect is not the one you suspect," and he then became anxious to get away, and said he should not get his supper. I had known Mullens for some time. I knew Mrs. Emms. On the 13th of August I went with her and her husband to the workhouse, and they went on to Stratford in the cars.

Isaac Tyrrell, in reply to Serjeant Parry, said—I know Mullens the prisoner. He was engaged at my house on the 13th of August in knocking down a ceiling. He was at work till about six in the evening. He had a hammer similar to the one produced. He did not come on the Tuesday to work.

Robert Prior, examined by Mr. Clarke—I am a barman at a public-house in Chelsea. I bought a pencil-case from the prisoner's wife on Friday, 7th September. This is the one produced. The point of the frame was much bent; I straightened it and cleaned it with rottenstone.

Ann Cooper, examined by Mr. Orridge—I live in Oakland-street, Chelsea. Prisoner and his wife lodged with me till the 20th August. It was Sunday when they left. A boot was then thrown out of the window; it was the one produced.

By Mr. Best—The boot came from the back parlour window. There were other lodgers in the house. I have seen a man named Hurley there occasionally.

By Mr. Serjeant Parry—Mullens did not sleep regularly at my house; he was out sometimes.

Inspector Thornton, examined by Mr. Serjeant Parry—I found the boot produced in the dusthole of the house, in Oakland-street, Chelsea. I produced also a piece of wood cut out of the stairs of the house of Mrs. Emsley; there is a foot print on it in blood, which corresponds with the boot.

Sergeant Tanner recalled, examined by Mr. Sergeant Parry—I cut this piece of wood from the stair, and it is in the same state as it was when I first saw it.

Walter Kerrison, examined by Mr. Serjeant Parry, said—I am a police-constable. I saw the ring I produced between a mattress and bed in Mrs. Emsley's house. I saw marks of blood on the landing outside the door where deceased was lying, and the footprint produced on the board is in the same state now as it was then.

Dr. Gill, examined by Mr. Serjeant Parry, said—I examined the boot produced, and found on it three human hairs, which are the same colour as Mrs. Emsley's hair. I also examined the pencil-case produced under a microscope, and I found a blood stain upon it. Dr. Hansell examined it with me. The microscopic test is infallible as to blood.

By Mr. Best—It is impossible to say if it was human or other animal blood.

Robert Webb, examined by Mr. Clark, said—I am a police-constable, and after the murder found the parcel produced, with about £40, in the coal cellar.

Mr. Wright—Saw Mrs. Emsley on the Saturday before the murder; had never seen her since.

Elizabeth Tuke, examined by Mr. Serjeant Parry—I am a married woman. I know Mullens. I remember hearing of the murder. The prisoner came to my place to set a copper about twelve days before the 13th Aug. He said Mrs. Emsley was a miserable old wretch. She sent men to do work, and gave them nothing to do it with. He said he went to her house in the morning, and she was sitting down to a breakfast he could not have set down to himself. It was a pity such an old wretch should be allowed to live.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Best, it being twenty minutes past five o'clock, applied for an adjournment till yesterday (Friday).

Police Intelligence.

CAPEL-STREET—YESTERDAY.

Patrick M'Donnell was brought up in custody, charged with having assaulted his wife.—He was directed to find bail for his future good conduct, or, in default, sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Edward Ellis, a private of the 60th Rifles, was brought before the magistrate, charged with having burglariously entered two houses for the purpose of committing a robbery. Two other men were brought up, charged with being implicated in the offence.—The prisoners were all remanded.

BLINDNESS AND LUNACY.—A highly interesting paper was read at the last sitting of the Academy of Medicine of Paris, by Dr. Bouisson, physician to the Hospital of St. Eloi, of Montpellier, on a curious case of blindness and lunacy in the same individual, in which the cure of the former infirmity had brought on the cure of the latter. A year ago a man of about 50, a native of the department of the Gard, was brought to the hospital above mentioned. His eyes, upon examination, were found to be both affected with cataract, and his incoherent answers to the questions addressed to him sufficiently revealed his state of mind. An operation being resolved upon, Dr. Bouisson ordered the patient to be chloroformed; but, although he was thus effectually sent to sleep, the danger of his awaking during the operation, and frustrating the hopes of the surgeon by some act of insubordination, which in a lunatic might be expected, induced Dr. Bouisson to have him secured with a straight jacket, a precaution which was continued even after the operation had been successfully performed, an attendant being specially entrusted with the care of the lunatic, with orders to apply compresses steeped in cold water on his eyes from time to time. On the tenth day the patient, who until then had not had the slightest idea of what had been done, was allowed to see the light. A stupid smile gleamed on his face for an instant, and he exclaimed "I can see!" These were the first coherent words he had uttered since his arrival at the hospital. He was now daily subjected to those trials which were requisite to ascertain the complete success of the operation. With his recognition of the objects around him his mental faculties seemed also gradually to revive. First he named the things he wanted, and stretched out his hands for them; then he began to appreciate distances and dimensions correctly; his memory returned next with considerable rapidity; and in the course of a few days intellectual spontaneousness began to manifest itself. He asked for more food, wanted to get up from his bed, and desired to be allowed to go home, which boon, however, was refused. His ideas soon became clearer, his speech more intelligible, and his recollections of the time when he could see, before he was attacked with cataract, became brighter. Vain endeavours, nevertheless, were made to ascertain the period when he lost his reason; all he could state was that he had been blind three years. After a stay of six weeks at the hospital he returned home an altered man, enjoying both his eyesight and intellectual faculties.

AN ANGLER'S RETREAT.—It was a stone building, and the room inside a cube of 15 feet. Over the door, as you entered, was the inscription, "Piscatoribus Sacrum," underneath which was a cipher, composed of the initials of Izaak and his friend. In the centre of the room, which was paved with black and white marble, there was a square table also of black marble, and the wainscot was ornamented with carvings dividing each panel. In each panel was a picture. In the large ones were scenes of the surrounding country, where people were represented fishing; and in the lesser panels the fishing-rods and tackle, &c., had their proper places. The buffet, which stood on the right hand, opposite to the fireplace on the left, opened with two folding doors, on which were painted portraits of "Honest Izaak," in the fishing costume of the day, and Mr. Cotton with a servant lad. Figures of trout and greyling, well designed, ornamented the door of the little cupboard underneath the buffet, and everything in the place bore some appropriate evidence for what the little dwelling was intended—a pleasant retreat, after a good morning's work, where the fish might be cooked, eaten, and washed down by the hungry anglers with a cup of canary sack, or a pull at "Brown Bess." Standing in a kind of peninsula, with a clear, delicate river about it, this cozy fishing-house was a little paradise in the eyes of honest Izaak, and so loved he the scenery of the delicious neighbourhood in which it stood, that, to use his own words, "the pleasantness of the river, mountains, and meadows cannot be described, unless Sir Philip Sydney or Mr. Cotton's father were again alive to do it." It was a place "too pleasant to be looked on but only on dull days." And here, indeed, with angle in hand, in calm and thoughtful contemplation on the "lilies that take no care, and those very many other various little living creatures that are not only created but fed (man knows not how), by the goodness of the God of Nature," in a cheerful, contented, peaceful spirit, did the happiest days of Izaak Walton's long life glide away.—*The Art of Doing our Best.*

THE MIRAGE.—Many of our readers know nothing practically of the mirage, and thus they can neither appreciate the beauty of this deception nor estimate the disappointment it creates. I fear my pencil fails in rendering its magical effect, and my pen cannot give an adequate idea of its tantalising power on the thirsty traveller. It has, however, often fallen to my lot to witness it, when an apparent lake stretched out before me, tempting both men and animals to rush on and slake their burning thirst. Even after years of experience I have been deceived by this phenomenon, so real has it appeared, and many of its peculiar and magical effects have been preserved. Sometimes vast cities seemed rising on the plains, in which a multitude of towers, spires, domes, and columns were grouped together with a picturesque effect that neither poet nor painter could depict. And these were reflected in the deceptive fluid with all the distinctness of a mirror; at times a slight breeze seemed to ruffle the placid surface, destroying the forms for a few minutes, and they reappeared.—*Atkinson's Travels in the Amoor.*

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BIRTHS.

Flood—October 25, at 26, Rutland-square, the wife of Henry Flood, Esq., of a daughter, still born.

Gore—October 22, at 5, Percy-place, the wife of Nathaniel Gore, Esq., of a daughter.

Reardon—October 8, at Dixon Illinois, U.S., the wife of James William Reardon, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Clarke and Redfern—October 25, at Edgbaston church, Warwickshire, by the Rev. B. J. Clarke, rector of Kilderevan, county Galway, and brother to the bridegroom, James Thomas Clarke, Esq., of Hermitage, Booterstown, county Dublin, to Harriet, second daughter of Clement Cotterill Redfern, Esq., of Oakmount, Edgbaston, Warwickshire.

Ellis and Prior—October 25, at St. Anne's church, Dublin, by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Lismore, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Charles Monck Wilson, Ellis, of Killilea, in the diocese of Armagh, Charles Monck Wilson Ellis, of Killilea, in the diocese of Armagh, to Alice, of Cahircomlish House, in the county of Limerick, Esq., to Alice, second surviving daughter of the late Rev. Hugh Edward Prior, formerly rector of St. Mary's, Clonmel, in the county of Tipperary.

Liston and Campbell—October 1st, at Glin, county Limerick, by the Rev. David Quinn, C.C., Mr. Daniel B. Liston, of Russell-place, Dublin, to Miss B. Campbell, of Glin, county Limerick.

Vavasour and Hartwell—October 22, at the Cathedral, Manchester, by the Rev. William Quackett, rector of Warrington, Mervin Vavasour, Captain Royal Engineers, to Frances Elizabeth Hartwell, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Stephen Dickson, vicar of Dungarvan, county Waterford, and Prebendary of Carne Castle county Down.

DEATHS.

Bryan—October 21, at Leemount, county Cork, Jane, the beloved wife of William Bryan, Esq.

Bright—October 24, at Heytesbury-place, of consumption, Mr. John Bright, compositor, aged twenty-nine years, sincerely regretted.

Burke—October 24, at the residence of her son, Joseph Burke, Esq., Julia Anne, relict of Stephen Burke Esq., late of the 47th Regiment, and County Inspector of Constabulary.

Devette—October 26, at 37, Lower Gloucester-street, John Charles Devette, Professor of Elocution, aged 58 years.

King—October 26, at 12, Usher's-island, Alicia Eleanor, the beloved wife of James C. King. [Her remains will be removed to Mount Jerome Cemetery on Monday morning at nine o'clock. Friends will please accept this invitation.]

Keegan—October 23, at Keegan's Buildings, Glasnevin, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. Michael Keegan, deeply regretted by a numerous circle of friends.

Scott—At her residence, 232, Newtown-road, Hobart-town, Tasmania, of influenza, Jane, relict of the late Mr. Hopton Scott, formerly of this city, aged 73 years.

Taylor—At Kildare-place, Mrs. Taylor, deeply and deservedly lamented. [Her remains will be conveyed to Mount Jerome on Sunday morning, at eight o'clock.]

Young—October 26, at 4, St. John's-terrace, Clontarf, Henry Charles infant son of William Young, aged four months.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, OCT. 26.—ARRIVED—Queen, Whitehaven, goods; Irishman, Glasgow goods; Duke of Cambridge, Liverpool goods; Prince, Liverpool, goods; Rosanna, Bridgewater, bricks; Elizabeth Richards, Wisbeach, railway materials; Standard, Liverpool, goods; Sea Nymph, Holyhead, goods; Owen Cambridge, Bridgewater, bricks; 5 colliers.

SAILED—Herald, Glasgow, goods; Onward, Swansea, potatoes; Duke of Queen, Whitehaven, potatoes; Irishman, Glasgow, goods; Standard, Cambridge, Liverpool, goods; Prince, Liverpool, goods; Lewis, Gloucester, Liverpool, goods; Sea Nymph, Holyhead, goods; Mars, Wexford, goods.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR—OCT. 27.

Morning, 9h 18m. Evening, 9h 34m.

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